

6, 1919
Street
RK
ts
NIA
SIA
TS
S
Co.
N. Y.
P
td.
d.
nate
nate
way

ED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

APR 26 1919

APR 25 1919

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U. S. A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, \$4.00; CANADA, \$4.50; FOREIGN, \$5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. V

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1919

No. 33

OIL PEACH KERNELS

Pressed at our Works at National City, Calif.

In Drums--400 lbs. net

W. J. BUSH & CO., Incorporated
100 WILLIAM ST. - NEW YORK

H. A. METZ & CO., Inc.

122 Hudson Street NEW YORK, N. Y.

Dyestuffs, Colors, Sizing and Finishing Materials

Produced by

Consolidated Color & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Dyestuffs and Intermediates

Produced by

Central Dyestuff & Chemical Co., Newark, N. J.

Chas. F. Garrigues Company

80 MAIDEN LANE, N. Y.

Barium Binoxide
82-86-90%

Caustic Potash
First Sorts, 88-92% U. S. P.

Gum Arabic Oil Mustard Art, U.S.P.

Stearate of Zinc, U. S. P.

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS BOTANICAL DRUGS

Get Our Quotations

Bromoform

Acetic Anhydride

Chloroform

Acid Monochloracetic

Carbon Tetrachloride

Acid Acetyl Salicylic

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY

90 West Street,
New York City

Midland,
Michigan

Rapontica RHUBARB

Spot New York

Rockhill & Vietor

22 Cliff Street NEW YORK

Telephone Bookline 1972

Caustic Soda Chlorate of Soda Yellow Prussiate of Soda

ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS, Inc.

Cedar and Washington Sts.,
New York City

We offer for Prompt or Future Shipment:—

Acetanilid
Acetyl Salicylic Acid (Aspirin)
Acetphenetidin (Phenacetin)
Phenolphthalein
Salicylic Acid
Soda Salicylate
Salol

Saccharin
Glycerophosphates
(Calcium, Sodium, Potassium, etc.)
Caffeine
Chloral Hydrate
Vanillin
Coumarin

We solicit your inquiries

Monsanto Chemical Works

ST. LOUIS, Mo.

NEW YORK, PLATT & PEARL STREETS

LIME CORD WOOD PHOSPHATE OF SODA BONNELL SAMPLERS
EDWARD P. MEEKER, Manufacturers' Agent, 68 Maiden Lane, New York Phone John 6346

The National Aniline and Chemical Company, Inc.

Manufacturers since 1879, and now the largest
producers of Aniline Colors in America.

We specialize in

COAL-TAR COLORS

COAL-TAR INTERMEDIATES

ESSENTIAL OILS

CHEMICALS

DRUGS

Our Export Department is equipped to give personal service
to Foreign Correspondents.

Main Sales Office: New York, U. S. A.

Branches in many Cities

Cable Address, Jubilant, New York



Pfaudler Utility Pot

Specifications

Capacity—26 gallons.

Size—Diameter inner pot 18 inches, Depth inner pot 25 inches. Total height 45 inches with legs. Floor space 4 square feet.

Material—Open hearth sheet steel three sixteenths of an inch thick.

Lining—All interior surfaces in contact with contents lined with

PFAUDLER Acid-Resistant, Glass Enamel.

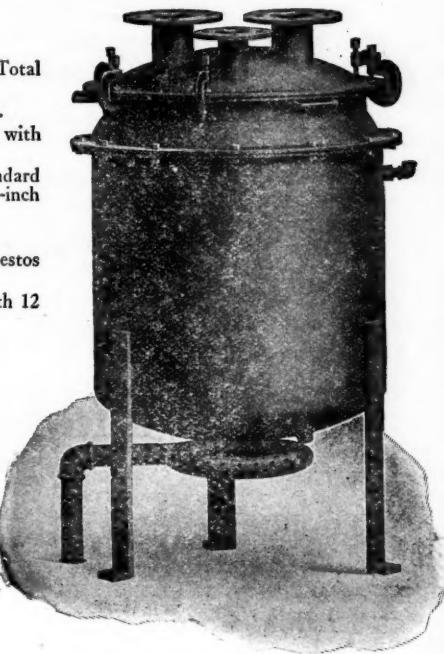
Connections—One 2-inch standard flanged nozzle. Two 3-inch standard flanged nozzles. Jacket connections—1-inch oil inlet and 1-inch drain.

Handles—3 handles welded to inner pot to facilitate its removal.

Top Head—Secured to pot by 12 C-clamps. Joint made with asbestos gasket.

Jacket—Sealed with asbestos gasket and secured to inner pot with 12 bolts.

Legs—Three eights inch steel 2½ inches wide of suitable length.



What the Chief Chemist said

"It has proven invaluable in our work both because it has given splendid satisfaction with acid solutions (Sulphuric, Nitric and Acetic in various concentrations, both hot and cold) and because we have found it so handy and convenient for so many different operations. I do not see how any manufacturing chemist or pharmacist is content to get along without this compact, efficient, versatile, economical outfit."

This is what Dr. Schultz, chief chemist of the Rochester Photo-Chemical Works, says about the PFAUDLER, Acid Enamelled, Utility Pot shown in the picture after over a year's experience with it.

He also told us (for publication to American Chemists) how he was able to use this outfit for Distilling, Evaporating, Crystallizing, Dissolving and Mixing and for carrying out various

reactions requiring an absolutely acid-resistant container.

The Rochester Photo-Chemical Works is a real synthetic chemical plant where they build up exceedingly complex organic compounds from raw material, carrying out in the process many major chemical operations such as electrolytic synthetic condensation. Their experience should be of deep interest to everyone interested in manufacturing chemistry.

We have published the Doctor's observations in the form of an attractive little folder entitled "What the Chief Chemist Said." May we send you a copy?

¶ Tear off the coupon, paste it on a post-card and mail it now. Add our story to your fund of information.

THE PFAUDLER CO.
Rochester, N.Y.

New York Detroit Chicago St. Louis San Francisco

THE PFAUDLER CO.
Advertising Dept.
Rochester, N.Y.

Without obligation on our part you may send me a copy of your folder "What the Chief Chemist Said."

Name _____

Address _____

Gen. Nature of Bus. _____

Coal-Tar Acids

Phenol U.S.P.

Natural and Synthetic

Cresol U.S.P.

Ortho Cresol

Crude Cresylic Acid

97-99% Straw Color — 95% Dark

Crude Carbolic Acids

Limpid-Coal Tar Oils containing definite percentages
of Tar Acids — 10% to 50% as required.

Dip Oil

A 25% Crude Carbolic Acid prepared specially for use
in the manufacture of Dips and Disinfectants.

Your Assurance



of Quality

The *Barrett* Company

7 Battery Place

Chemical Department

New York, N. Y.



ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

VOL. V

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1919

No. 33

Entered as second-class matter, Dec. 7, 1914, at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY

D. O. HAYNES & Co., Publishers, . New York
Publication Office: No. 3 Park Place.
Telephone, 7646 Barclay . . Cable Address, "Era, New York."

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

United States, Cuba and Mexico.....\$4.00 a year
Canada \$4.50 and Foreign \$5.00 a year.
Single Copies, 10 cents

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

REMIT by P. O. or Express Order or New York Draft payable to order of D. O. Haynes & Co. Add 10 cents for collection charges if you send local check.

Published at No. 3 Park Place, Borough of Manhattan, New York, by D. O. Haynes & Co., a corporation; President and treasurer, D. O. Haynes; vice-president, E. J. Kennedy; secretary, D. O. Haynes, Jr. Address of Officers is No. 3 Park Place, New York.



A BINDER
FOR THIS JOURNAL
Save Your Copies
Price 75c net Cash, postpaid

Table of Contents

EDITORIALS—

German Trade War Tactics	5
Profit-Sharing in the Industries	5
Scandinavia Buying Herc	6
Swiss Dyestuffs	6

FEATURE TRADE ARTICLES—

Profit-Sharing by Chemical Companies. Plans Adopted by The Barrett Co. and Soivay Process Co.	7
Official Narcotic Regulations Issued....	11

TRADE NEWS—

Supreme Court Decision May Mean Disclosure of Private Formulas	9
Reports on Reconstruction Projects Available for Business Interests	10
Trade Outlook in Drugs and Chemicals....	13
Chemical Prices in England	20
Foreign Trade Opportunities	21
Books of Trade Interest	30

MARKET REPORTS—

Drugs and Chemicals	14-15
Heavy Chemicals	16-17
Colors and Dyestuffs	18-19
Foreign Markets	20-21

PRICES CURRENT

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

German Trade War Tactics

American manufacturers of chemicals, dyes, and pharmaceuticals are in danger of making a mistake that would be a glorious climax to the long series of blunders that have been made during the past four years in our Latin American export business. Two of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS' foreign news correspondents—one from Mexico and the other from the Argentine—have visited our office this week, and both have issued this same warning:

Tell American manufacturers to beware of appointing Germans, however well disguised, as sales agents in South and Central America and in Mexico.

Both these men tell the same story of German duplicity. Germans in Latin America, who despite the Trading Blacklist have been remarkably well supplied with American goods all during the war, are openly advising their local customers that with the repeal of this Blacklist they will be in a position to supply American goods at lower prices than the Americans themselves, and that furthermore, they will personally, upon their well-known business honor, guarantee that any American goods bought through them will be up to the standard they say, although, of course it will not be up to the well known German standards. On the other hand, they are writing to American manufacturers, often under camouflaged firm or corporate names, seeking appointment as "exclusive sales agents." These are the same gentlemen who gathered together nightly to toast the Kaiser and sing the dear old songs of the "Vaterland": the same men who in Buenos Aires paid for the extensive anti-American propaganda throughout South America: the same men who in Mexico City contributed gold to von Eckhardt's Japanese-Mexican-German slush fund.

For two years at least German chemicals, dyes, and pharmaceutical preparations will be off the market: but they will eventually return. It is not very difficult to imagine what these good German sales agents of American manufacturers in Latin America will do as soon as they can secure German goods. "Better no servant than a faithless one" is an old proverb. Better no agent in South America than a German agent is present day wisdom.

Profit-Sharing in the Industries

The social responsibility of industry has been so emphasized by the new conditions developed during the war that manufacturers are seeking to meet the changes in the labor situation by any sound, economic method that will prevent unrest from delaying reconstruction. A period of great

prosperity is apparently before us, but the opportunity cannot be turned to the best advantage until the labor question is settled, not temporarily by payment of higher wages, but by adopting policies and methods that will satisfy the wage earner that capital seeks the co-operation of labor, and is willing to give the worker a share in the earnings of the big industries.

Profit-sharing plans have been adopted by many large concerns, and the chemical industry was one of the first to develop systems of self-help, accident insurance, old-age pensions, and bonuses for the purpose of keeping the employees contented, avoiding changes in the working force, and encouraging carefulness and efficiency among the men. In many instances these plans have been very successful. With the increasing size of the plant organization, and the many new labor problems arising constantly, some of the profit-sharing plans have become obsolete, and manufacturers are studying the situation with unusual interest to evolve a way to meet the new conditions. As a captain of industry recently said: "Business is like a three-legged stool—the legs of which are capital, management and labor, and the stool cannot stand without all three." If any one of these three supports is removed there is no stability. The problem must be dealt with collectively, and it is becoming more apparent every day that manufacturers realize the seriousness of the situation.

Swiss Dyestuffs

During the last ten years the Swiss chemical industry has practically written off the cost of all its plants, and it has accumulated reserves which bear a high proportion to the issued capital. These two factors, together with the recently effected combine of Swiss dye manufacturers, will add enormously to the competitive power of the Swiss industry. The very costly scientific experimental work will in future be so organized that duplication will be avoided, and fruitless commercial efforts will also be obviated; further, the manufacture of any given dye will be centralized in one establishment, and profits will be pooled according to an agreed plan, says the "Schweizer'sche Industrie-Zeitung."

In the years before the war, over 80 per cent of the sulphuric acid imported into Switzerland came from Germany, France supplying the remainder. As a result of the war, France has become the chief source of supply, but a large measure of independence has been achieved by the progress made in the home manufacture from gypsum. In 1917 the weight of acid imported was only about one-fifth of what it was in the pre-war years, and during 1918 about one third. Germany had also a practical monopoly of the trade in acetic acid. This has been lost entirely and the United States supplies about 70 per cent of the total imports.

As regards coal tar derivatives and dye intermediates, the virtual monopoly possessed by Germany has been completely lost in favor of England

and France, which have sent these materials to be worked up into finished products. The German monopoly in aniline has been transferred to England and the United States.

In regard to exports of the finished dyes, the pre-war trade was about equally distributed between Germany, England and the United States. At the present time Great Britain is the largest customer. Although the total exports are less than before the war, the value is about four times greater. Switzerland has taken full advantage of the war to secure for herself those markets in which Germany previously held a monopoly.

Scandinavia Buying Here

In the export field the United States has cause to be optimistic over possibilities afforded by the Scandinavian countries. Freight space is largely engaged and ships are sailing to capacity tonnage. In many instances, the goods purchased were formerly bought in Germany. They embrace a variety of commodities and a careful study of the situation will reveal an opportunity for manufacturers and jobbers who may have given little thought to exports in this direction.

There are many indications that buyers and agents from Scandinavia are here in search of raw materials, finished products and machinery. In addition, the inquiries appearing in various export journals, as well as special data issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, indicate conclusively that a buying movement has begun. It would be well to consider the favorable financial status of these countries and their willingness to meet the idea of American exporters as to terms. It is said that many manufacturers in the United States have arranged already to send representatives to these countries, and it would seem that their faith in the business possibilities is well founded.

The announcement of tentative regulations governing the enforcement of the amended Harrison Narcotic act, just issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the guidance of Collectors, is of interest to every branch of the drug trade, importers, manufacturers, producers, compounders, wholesale dealers, retailers, and dealers in un-taxed narcotic preparations and remedies. An important point is the ruling that the tax is at the rate of one cent per ounce or fraction thereof on the bulk weight or volume of opium, coca leaves, and any salt, derivative, preparation or compound thereof. Other important rulings will be found in the news columns of this issue of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS.

The announcement is made here that the Edgewood Arsenal, near Baltimore, established during the war for the manufacture of poison gases, and which, it had been rumored, would be discontinued, will be maintained as a separate unit by the Chemical Warfare Service of the Army, with a force of some 400 to 600 civilian employees.

Profit-Sharing by Chemical Companies

Unusual Opportunities Offered Employees of the Barrett Co. and the Solvay Process Co.

LABOR unrest in the United States, following upon revolutions in Russia and Germany, and the agitation in England for shorter hours and higher wages, has awakened interest in profit-sharing plans by which employees receive a share in the company's earnings in addition to wages. The payments are contingent upon the profits for a specified period. In defining profit-sharing in a work on that subject recently issued by Harper & Brothers, the writer of the second chapter in the book says the best definition of profit-sharing is that used by the British Board of Trade in its special report on "Profit-Sharing and Labor Co-partnership in the United Kingdom" (1912). This report states:

"Profit-Sharing is understood to involve an agreement between an employer and his work-people under which the latter receive, in addition to their wages, a share, fixed beforehand, in the profits of the undertaking."

Chemical Trade Adopts System

In the chemical and drug industries in the United States the system has been in force for several years by leading companies including the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y.; and the Barrett Co., of New York and Philadelphia. The Marshall Drug Co., Cleveland, Ohio, operating a chain of fifteen drug stores, pays each manager a percentage of the total profits of the store which he manages and a commission on the sales of certain items, in addition to a fixed salary. The results have been very satisfactory. A drug manufacturer in Ohio allows five per cent of the annual net profits to the three highest paid salesmen in his employ. He has about a dozen salesmen and the plan has developed a marked spirit of enterprise in the entire force. Procter & Gamble, Cincinnati, O., who manufacture glycerin and soaps, have a system which provides that an employee to be eligible to profit-sharing dividends must own common stock of the company to the amount of one year's salary, but the company aids the employee by methods that make the purchase of the stock comparatively easy.

The Barrett Co.'s Plans

William H. Childs, president of The Barrett Co., and Dr. D. W. Jayne, manager of the chemical department, have taken great personal interest in promulgating and improving plans for additional compensation payable to employees who remain with the company and study its interests. There are two methods of profit-sharing. One plan is adapted to employees other than the officers and those occupying semi-official positions and managers. The other plan is for officers and managers.

The offer to employees comprises an opportunity to subscribe for common stock. An employee may subscribe for an amount equal to 15 per cent of his annual compensation, payments to be made in semi-annual installments on July 1 and January 1, and ten

per cent of the subscription to be paid in each installment, thus giving the employee four and one-half years in which to pay for the stock.

The arrangement regarding the payment of dividends provides for credit to the employee's account at the same rate as paid to other stockholders. If an employee leaves the service of the company there is returned to him the exact amount which he has paid on account of the principal of his subscription with interest thereon at 5 per cent per annum from the time of his payments to the date of the closing of his account.

In Case of Death

The Barrett Co. makes an arrangement in case a subscriber dies while in the company's employ, whereby the options, rights and privileges which the employee enjoyed are given to his estate; and rules are in force regarding an employee who becomes disabled, whereby these rights are continued, or vested in trustees for his benefit.

Regarding the voting power of the stock the agreement with the employee reads:

"When stock shall have been fully paid in installments as herein provided, it will be issued in the name of the subscriber and delivered to him. The subscriber may then sell his certificate whenever he chooses. Until such time as the stock is issued in the name of the subscriber and delivered to him, he shall have no interest therein which will entitle him to vote thereon, but the voting power thereon, if any, may be exercised by the trustee or trustees."

Bonus as an Incentive

As an inducement to greater activities in the company's business the following offer is made:

"In order that the subscriber may have and show the active interest in the business of a stockholder or working partner, the following offer is made: A special cash payment at the rate of \$5.00 per share for each share of stock so subscribed for will be paid in cash by way of additional compensation during each of five successive years (first payment to be made in July, 1919) if he will secure in July of each year, from the Manager of the Department in which he is employed, a statement to the effect that he has been continuously in the employ of the company, or one or another of its subsidiary companies, during the preceding year and has shown a proper interest in the welfare and progress of the company, and forwards such statement to the treasurer of The Barrett Company (N. J.), and provided his stock subscription has not been cancelled or his stock account closed."

Value of the Stock

The price at which the stock was offered for subscription beginning July 1, 1918, was \$100 per share. The stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange and is selling at \$131 to \$133 per share for the common stock (April, 1919). The preferred stock is quoted at \$115 per share. In 1918 the company reported

the largest gross earnings in its history. Quarterly dividends of \$1.75 were paid on the common stock during the year, and \$2. per share in January, 1919.

The company's report for 1917 showed a balance of \$3,303,036 available for the \$16,019,043 common stock after preferred dividends. The assets were stated at \$44,976,385, so that the employees who accepted the company's profit-sharing plan in 1918 had an unusual opportunity for safe investment.

Offer to Barrett Co. Officials

The officers and managers of The Barrett Co. receive a percentage of its earnings which is determined by a special committee appointed by the Board of Directors. The distribution is not made according to salaries received, but as a reward for efficient services. Profits obtained by individual departments, reduction of costs at the factories, closing of contracts of special importance, harmonious relations with their branches, and all other matters of benefit to the company are taken into consideration.

The conditions of distribution to an officer or manager are these:

"(A) That if he remains continuously in the service of the corporation, or one or another of its subsidiary companies for five years from the beginning of the year in which the award and payment is first made and during all of said time shall have rendered faithful and satisfactory service to the company or one or another of its subsidiary companies, the stock is to be delivered to him and that he may do as he likes with it after delivery.

"(B) That if he dies or becomes totally and permanently disabled while in the employ of the corporation, or one or another of its subsidiary companies, the stock will be delivered to his estate or to him;

"(C) That he can draw the dividends declared on the stock while it is held in trust for his account and he remains in the employ of the corporation, or one or another of its subsidiary companies, until such shares have been delivered to the participant or shall have been forfeited."

Restrictions on Sale of Stock

It was deemed advisable to caution employees regarding sales of stock and discussion of amounts awarded to officers and managers, in these words:

"It is the desire of the Board that stock so distributed shall not be sold but shall be held by the employee as his own, thereby increasing his interest in the welfare of the company, and any sale of such stock will be considered a matter of bad faith, and will militate against the employee in any distribution in a subsequent year. In the event of an emergency arising whereby it becomes necessary for the subscriber to sell part or all of the stock received hereunder, it is requested that before so doing, the matter be taken up with the officials of the company.

"It is also the desire of the Board that there shall not be any discussion among the employees as to the amounts received under the distribution, and any such discussion coming to the knowledge of the Special Committee will operate to the disadvantage of the employee involved."

Plan of Solvay Process Co.

About 4,000 men are employed by the Solvay Process Co., at their works located at Syracuse, N. Y., Detroit, Mich., and Hutchinson, Kansas. The company has had a system for participation in profits since 1888, but with the expansion of the business and changes in conditions the plan has become obsolete and the directors and officials are making a study of the subject with the view of adopting a new or modified plan.

The company has additional benefit plans for the men, including bonuses, pensions for old age and disability, mutual benefit society, accident fund, accident prevention system, educational work, and general welfare work.

The participation in profits is based on the amount of cash actually paid to the stockholders in the form of dividends, and the amount distributed to the individual varies as his salary. The bonus system was inaugurated in 1910. It applies to all employees who are not members of the Participation Classes, and is based upon length of service. The amount is 2 per cent for two years' service, and increases one-half per cent each year of service up to ten years or more when the distribution is 6 per cent of the salary earned during the preceding year. The pension plan provides for men incapacitated by reason of old age, sickness or accident after long service. The Mutual Benefit Society was obliged to modify its plans in 1914, when the New York State Workmen's Compensation Act became effective. The society now pays indemnity for accidents which occur when the members are off duty, and in case of death. More than \$500,000 in assistance of this character has been paid out by the society. The accident fund was for special relief in case of accident, and payment of judgments against the company in actions for negligence, but when the State Compensation Law went into effect the plan was abandoned in favor of the new act.

Three Classes of Employees

Participants in the Profit-Sharing Plan are divided into three classes—First Class, Junior Class and Senior Class. The First Class receives the smallest share, and includes junior clerks and sub-foremen. In the Junior Class are included chief technical assistants, foremen of departments, and important office men. The Senior Class comprises the chief executive officers and technical men.

A feature of the Solvay Process Co.'s employment plan is a modern half-time mechanics' school which is open to boys over 16 years old, who work alternately for two weeks in the school and two weeks in the plant.

General welfare work has been carried on since 1887. Classes are conducted in dressmaking, cooking and domestic science, both for young girls and women. There are recreation rooms, a gymnasium, and a nursery.

Hercules Powder Co.'s Plan

An employees' stock subscription offer by the Hercules Powder Co. is made attractive by an additional dividend paid by the company which results in a low cost price for the stock. When the offer was first made in 1914 the preferred stock was sold to employees at \$100 per share and the common stock at \$123. In April, 1919, the common stock is selling at \$216 to \$223 per share, and the preferred at \$106 to \$109. Employees receiving \$1,000 or less were allowed to subscribe for two shares; those receiving up to \$2,000 could subscribe for three shares; and those whose salaries were between \$2,000 and \$4,000 were allowed four shares. All employees receiving more than \$4,000 could purchase five shares. The subscriptions were to be paid for within three years. From the date on which payments began, the dividends declared on the stock were paid in cash to the subscribers. The company also credits on all subscription accounts during each year that the subscription is not full paid, at the rate of \$4 for each share of preferred stock and \$2 for each share of common stock. After the completion of the subscription during the remainder of a

total of five years these payments will be paid in cash, which will reduce the cost of the preferred stock to \$80 per share, and of the common stock to \$113 per share.

In order to encourage employees to subscribe for Liberty bonds the stock subscription plan was suspended during 1918 and 1919. Other benefit plans were continued, however, including a pension plan, a stock bonus plan, and a merit payroll system which recognizes length of service with the company.

Procter & Gamble's Method

The plan in operation at the plant of Procter & Gamble was inaugurated in 1903. An employee to be eligible to profit-sharing dividends must own common stock of the company to the amount of one year's salary. If the employee does not own the stock the company will buy it for him, requiring a small payment in cash and a moderate payment each year. Interest is charged on the balance at the rate of three per cent per annum and the employee is guaranteed against decline in value of the stock, it having been bought on the open market.

The employee receives credit toward the purchase of the stock, of dividends declared and the same profit-sharing dividends as the common stock earns, which at present is 20 per cent per annum on his wages. Owing to the large increase in wages in recent years, a modification of the plan was put in force this year. The company will not hereafter pay the same dividends on wages as are paid on the common stock of the company. The details are being worked out and the plan will be effective July 1. An offer has been made, also, by the management, to recommend to the stockholders three representatives, one from each plant for election to the Board of Directors.

National Carbon Co.'s Plan

The National Carbon Company, of Cleveland, O., set aside 5,000 shares of common stock for distribution among employees. The number of shares to which an employee may subscribe is based upon his annual wages or salary. All subscriptions must be paid up in five years. A bonus of \$5 per share will be credited during each of five successive years provided the subscriber remains in the employ of the company and shows a proper interest in the company's welfare. In many respects the National Carbon Company's system is similar to the plan of The Barrett Co.

EVANS, LESCHER & WEBB SHARE PROFITS

At the seventeenth annual meeting of the directors of the firm of Evans, Lescher & Webb, Ltd., which was held at Liverpool, on March 21. Mr. William P. Evans, chairman of directors, stated that the volume of business done showed a large increase over that of the previous year, and that the increased sales in export trading were due to business hitherto done by Germany. The same dividend was declared as in the previous year, with the addition of a 2½ per cent bonus; £5,000 was placed to reserve, which was double the amount of the previous year; and the balance carried forward to next year's account was larger.

The directors decided that the managers should participate in the profits of the company, and with that object in view they have offered a certain number of ordinary shares for subscription by the managers.

Stocks of copra on the Pacific Coast are quite heavy and the demand is light. The same is true of cocoanut oil and large stocks are on hand in tankage facilities installed at San Francisco, Seattle and Richmond.

SUPREME COURT DECISION MAY MEAN DISCLOSURE OF PRIVATE FORMULAS®

Kansas Law Requiring Percentages of Ingredients on Syrup Labels Upheld—Medicines Containing Alcohol Likely to Be Made a Test Case

(*Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Washington, April 22—The U. S. Supreme Court decided against the Corn Products Refining Co., in its appeal from the enforcement of the state laws of Kansas, and holds that labels on proprietary foods must show the percentage of the ingredients. The company asserted that its business would be injured by revealing a private formula. It is probable that opponents of patent medicines containing alcohol will make a test case under this decision. The opinion of the Court says:

"Evidently the purpose of the requirement, is to secure freedom from adulteration and misleading; the mischief of misbranding being that people may be misled with respect to the wholesomeness or food value of the compound. And it is too plain for argument that a manufacturer or vendor has no constitutional right to sell goods without giving to the purchaser fair information of what it is that is being sold. The right of a manufacturer to maintain secrecy as to his compounds and processes must be held subject to the right of the state, in the exercise of its police powers and in promotion of fair dealing, to require that the nature of the products shall be fairly set forth."

Charles M. Russell, of 50 Church street, this city, who has successfully opposed in both State and Federal Courts in the interest of E. Fougera & Company, H. Planten & Son, and other manufacturing chemists and druggists, attempts at formula disclosure both by municipal and state authority, in answer to an inquiry as to the effect of proprietary medicines of the decision made by the Supreme Court in the Corn Products Refining Company's case, which holds that proprietary foods may be required to show the percentage of the nutritive ingredients contained, said:

"I hesitate to offer an interpretation of a decision of the United States Supreme Court relative to which I have only seen a press dispatch, preferring to await an opportunity of examining the facts in the case as presented to the court, in connection with the opinion of the court, but from the information at hand I would say that this decision is nothing more or less than a reiteration of previous decisions of State and Federal Courts that the percentage of nutritive elements claimed in a food product might reasonably be required to be stated on the label of the container of the product and does not extend to any requirement as to the disclosure of the formula or processes of the manufacturers of medical or drug products. There always has been maintained a definite distinction between products which are consumed as food and those products which are taken as medicine at the discretion of the individual under a personal right of self-treatment.

"It is a far different matter to require the percentage of the nutritive elements in the food product than it is to require a manufacturer to disclose his formulae or processes, as the courts have repeatedly stated that the manufacturer has a vested right in a proprietary formula which cannot be taken from him without due

process of law. I can see no indication in the trend of recent decisions, particularly those of the court of appeals of this state, and of the United States Supreme Court toward requiring manufacturers of patent medicines to disclose their proprietary rights without compensation, or to require other individuals or corporations to part with their property in violation of constitutional safeguards.

"The case of Savage vs Jones previously decided by the United States Supreme Court (225 U. S. 501) held that a statute of Indiana requiring every person dealing in 'concentrated commercial feeding stuff' to file with the State Chemist a statement containing the minimum percentage of fibre contained in the article, was constitutional.

"This decision of more than three years ago has not been held to compel formulae disclosure of patent remedies although apparently equally as broad as the recent Corn Products decision which is undoubtedly limited by and applicable only to the facts as presented in that particular case, and would not, in my opinion, on the information at hand, change or alter the patent medicine situation in regard to formulae disclosure."

Business Briefies

W. N. McIlravy, vice president of The Barrett Co., sailed for England this week.

The offices of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association will be moved to 99 Nassau street, New York, on May 1.

Yale University is to have a course in chemical engineering. A new laboratory will be built for practical work during the course and for a post-graduate course.

The Stock and Shipping Departments of the Great American Chemical Products Co., heretofore located at 502 East 19th street, and the general offices at 23 Liberty street, New York, are now located at 640 Broadway.

The Maas & Walstein Company, of Newark, N. J., has sold the plant known as B-2, situated at Avenue R and the Passaic River to the Organic Salt and Acid Company, manufacturers of pharmaceutical chemicals. The land and buildings are valued at \$450,000.

Announcement is made that the Armour Fertilizing Works, the third largest manufacturers of fertilizers in the United States, has purchased all of the interests of Howard F. Chappell and the United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company in the Mineral Products Corporation, for \$1,000,000. The plant produces potash from alunite.

William Jay Schieffelin, president of the Citizens' Union and head of the wholesale drug firm of Schieffelin & Co., who was attacked by Mayor Hylan in a letter which he sent to Dr. Royal S. Copeland, Health Commissioner, will bring an action for libel against the Mayor. Clarence M. Lewis, 55 Liberty street, is Dr. Schieffelin's attorney.

Massachusetts laws governing the sale of denatured alcohol must be changed, if its use for drinking purposes is to be restricted, was the opinion expressed by Judge Hayden in a Boston court in fining John Greenberg, proprietor of a hardware store, for selling denatured alcohol not properly labelled. A cut-price war in the sale of denatured alcohol is on and agents of the Board of Health declare that it is being sold at alarmingly low prices.

REPORTS ON RECONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

Government Bureau Furnishes Valuable Information for Business Men on Industrial Plans in the United States and In Europe—Scope of the Work

Information concerning reconstruction projects in the United States and Europe is now available for private business interests as well as for Government officials, through the efforts of the U. S. Council of National Defense, of which Grosvenor B. Clarkson is director. The Research Division of the Council has access to the reports of foreign reconstruction plans and commercial industrial and financial conditions and prospects. A digest is kept of foreign reconstruction news.

In the home field the Division has official contact with all the war administration boards, bureaus, and investigation commissions, as well as with the Federal Departments themselves, and in this way has access to a great deal of statistical and other unpublished information, ranging all the way from domestic price data and production estimates, wage data, labor supply reports, and experiments in methods of handling labor problems, to notes on foreign production, the foreign labor and emigration situation, foreign market conditions, and finance. The Division also has advices as to which industries and which sections of our country are picking up.

The plans of the Council open to the business public a complete assembly of up-to-the-minute reconstruction information. The undertaking also implies the proffer to industry and commerce of the services of an organization that for many months has been establishing connections and perfecting facilities for the securing of every sort of vital information at the earliest possible moment it is available.

The material and staff now placed at the service of business was originally intended primarily for governmental use, and they will, of course, continue to function as the governmental clearing house of reconstruction information. The beginning of the Council's researches into reconstruction and readjustment matters in this and foreign countries followed upon a memorandum addressed to the six cabinet members forming the Council by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, on May 6, 1918. The President of the United States received a copy of this memorandum and shortly afterwards authorized the Council to begin its studies.

Director Clarkson immediately began the organization of a staff of experts, including O. M. W. Sprague, professor of finance and banking at Harvard, and Herbert N. Shenton, of Columbia. Out of this staff work grew the reconstruction Research Division, which was organized on February 3, 1919, with Mr. Shenton as its chief.

Inquiries may be made by written communication, by telephone, or by personal representative. Requests should be addressed to the Reconstruction Research Division, Council of National Defense, 18th and D Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., Telephone Main 5780.

John Clarke & Co., Inc., say of seeds and spices: "There is a very perceptible and apparently growing feeling of steadiness in the tone of the spice market, as also an impression that users need not apprehend a narrower or more depressive market than we have seen in the first four months of this year. There has been a fairly well sustained activity in several grades of seeds centering principally in canary including trading for export in lots which quietly disappear and are lost sight of. The Holland caraway is being pressed for sale for shipment without any business materializing. Laurel leaves, marjoram, African caraway and coriander are slightly easier. Mustards, of the better grades are firmer and likely to advance as the season advances."

Federal Narcotic Regulations Issued

Collectors Receive Tentative Rulings— Complete Regulations Ready About May 1

TENTATIVE regulations governing the amended Harrison Narcotic law have been issued to collectors by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The complete regulations will not be ready before May 1, and possibly not until May 10. In reference to the tax on opium Francis E. Holliday says in a bulletin to members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association that "the tax is at the rate of one cent per ounce or fraction thereof on the bulk weight or volume of opium, coca leaves, and any salt, derivative, preparation or compound thereof." This removes for all time the question of tax on narcotic content. This tax is to be paid by the manufacturer at the time of sale, and applies to all articles not specifically exempted by the terms of Section 6, as amended.

Manufacturers are required to register and pay a special tax at the rate of \$24 a year. Under the license the manufacturer is allowed to sell in original stamped packages goods of his manufacture only, and in order to sell any of the articles covered by the law, and not specifically exempted by Section 6, which are made by anyone else, he is required to register also as wholesale or retail dealer, or both, as the case may be, and keep separate records for each class under which he may be registered.

A wholesaler is one who deals in stamped packages, and is required to register and pay a special tax at the rate of \$12 a year. Under this license he is not permitted to manufacture any articles not exempted by Section 6. If a wholesale druggist manufactures any article not covered by the provisions of Section 6, he is required to register both as a manufacturer and a wholesale dealer, pay special tax for each class and to keep separate books as manufacturer and wholesaler.

Inventories and Records

Every person required to register (one dollar class) must file 25th, the day on which the license will be issued, on form No. 713, copy collector in each district, inventory, registration obtained from the

Records show each class of if person is

All persons exempted required article of the name and address

containing narcotic drugs which he intends to use solely in filling prescriptions.

Here are the official regulations on other important points of the law which have also been settled by the Commissioner:

Retail Dealers Liable as Wholesalers

The description "Wholesale Dealers" as those who sell in the original stamped packages and of "Retail Dealers" as those who sell from such packages, involves the question as to whether or not a retail dealer is liable to payment of tax both as a wholesale and retail dealer. If a retail druggist fills a prescription covering a large quantity of narcotic drugs by furnishing an original stamped package of it, or to accommodate another dealer he furnishes one or more original stamped packages upon receipt of an order form, he would be liable to tax as a wholesale dealer. A retail dealer, therefore, may not sell original stamped packages unless he is also registered as a wholesale dealer.

Manufacturers Liable as Dealers

Every manufacturer, producer, or compounder, and in most instances an importer, will sell narcotic drugs either in or from the original stamped package. Some will make sales in both ways. A manufacturer is held not to incur liability either as a wholesale dealer or retail dealer on account of the sale of goods of his own production at the place of manufacture. On the other hand, a manufacturer who has branches at which goods are kept and sales are made, would incur liability as a wholesale or retail dealer, or both, as the case may be, at each separate establishment. He would also incur liability as a dealer either at wholesale or retail, or both, at the place of production if he sold the narcotic drugs and preparations manufactured by other persons at such place.

Practitioners Liable as Dealers

A duly qualified practitioner who lawfully dispenses or administers narcotic drugs in a box, package, to a box, attendance

only those preparations and remedies containing exempted amounts of narcotic drugs not subject to taxation, that they should affix to every broken or unbroken individual bottle or other container of unstamped narcotic drugs and preparations not specifically exempted under Section 6, now in stock, their own label or paper with the words "In Stock—Inventory as of February 25, 1919," thereon, and the initials of the owner, in order to avoid possible seizure of the narcotic drugs and preparations on hand on that date.

Payment of Tax

Section 1 of the amended narcotic law, requires an importer, manufacturer, producer, or compounder to affix a stamp to every individual bottle, tube, package, or other container so as to securely seal the stopper, covering, or wrapper thereof. The tax to be paid is one cent for each ounce and one cent for any fraction of an ounce in a package. It is necessary, therefore, for every importer, manufacturer, producer, or compounder to affix a stamp, purchased from the collector, to every individual bottle, tube, package, or other container of a narcotic drug or preparation not specifically exempted under Section 6 in his possession on February 25, 1919.

No matter how many times the narcotic drug or preparation may have been tax-paid, if it is used in the further manufacture of another preparation, which, in its finished state, does not come within the exemptions of Section 6 it is taxable every time a new product is manufactured. The tax of one cent for each ounce or for any fraction of an ounce in an individual container applies to the volume of any narcotic preparation or remedy not specifically exempted, and not on the narcotic drug alone contained in the preparation or remedy.

Record of Untaxed Narcotics

Collectors should notify persons registered under all classes, and especially under Class 5, that the amended narcotic law requires a record to be kept of the name and address of persons to whom the exempt preparation or remedy is sold, exchanged, or given away; the name and quantity of narcotic preparation or remedy sold, and the date upon which such preparation or remedy is purchased or sold, exchanged, or given away.

Extension of Period

Owing to the unavoidable delay in issuing Forms 678 and 713, and information regarding the requirements of the narcotic law as amended, collectors are directed not to assert penalties for failure to file return within the time required by law against persons failing to register within thirty days from March 25.

HOSPITALS 228-230 MARKS

in he-

QUESTIONNAIRE TO THE DRUG TRADE

The Director of Purchase of the War Department has sent a questionnaire to manufacturers, jobbers and dealers in pharmaceuticals, drugs, acids and chemicals, with a request that they indicate whether they wish to continue making bids for supplies. The members of the trade are requested to mark the goods in the following list, on which they will bid:

Tablets; Pharmaceuticals (fluid-extracts, tinctures, etc.)

Acids and Chemicals: Disinfectants and Antiseptics (green soap, liquor cresolis comp., etc.) Drugs, Miscellaneous, Laboratory chemicals (reagents, coal tar products, sugars). Alcohol; Biological Products (serums and antitoxins).

Glassware, Miscellaneous, Laboratory Glassware (graduates, fermentation tubes, beakers, flasks, etc.); Clinical Thermometers.

Hospital Furniture, (operating tables, instrument tables, cabinets, etc.); Hospital Enamelware (bedpans, solution basins, instrument trays, etc.)

Surgical Dressings (gauze, adhesive plaster, suspensory bandages, etc.); Sutures (catgut, kangaroo, silk-worm, silk, etc.)

Dental Supplies; X-Ray Supplies and Equipment; Photographic Supplies for X-Ray use (films and plates, X-Ray and dental; sensitized paper, etc.)

Rubber goods, for hospital and laboratory use (gloves, tubing, sheeting, fountain syringes, ice caps, tourniquets, etc.)

Paper, litmus (blue, red, neutral); boxes, paper (powder, pill, ointment).

Instruments, dental, surgical, veterinary, etc.; syringes, hypodermic (also hypodermic needles); needles, surgical.

Wood articles; (crutches, wood veneer and coaptation splints, tongue depressors, etc.); corks.

Medical appliances; miscellaneous (compressed air atomizers, etc.); sterilizers (including in autoclaves, disinfectors, etc.)

empty.

anaceous.

SUGAR NOW

dealers in re-
their stocks
shortages,
when
may be
in con-
set

Trade Notes and Personals

Marion Speiden has recently joined the sales organization of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, Inc. His duties will bring him in touch with several departments.

Of the 185 signatures to the cable to President Wilson, urging a license system to shut off importations of German dyes, all but 24 are identified directly with the textile industry.

The Erie Dyeing Co., Cleveland, O., has been reorganized as the Erie Dyeing and Processing Co., with capital of \$100,000. The officers are M. W. Haber, president; G. F. Landman, Philadelphia, vice president; Benjamin Haber, secretary-treasurer and manager.

J. A. Porter, of the Porter Drug Co., Muskogee, Oklahoma, has organized a wholesale drug company, to be known as the Porter-Crew Wholesale Drug Co., capital \$200,000, of which about \$100,000 has been paid in. The incorporators are J. A. Porter, J. M. Crew, of Muskogee, and J. B. Crew, of Tahlequah.

Three leading dye manufacturers of Basle, Switzerland, are planning to establish a factory in the United States. Consul Holland, of Basle, says the consolidated company has already taken over a plant in England and will make dyes there according to Swiss formulas.

The Massachusetts Senate has passed a bill enabling manufacturing corporations in the state to provide for representation for their employees on boards of directors. The legislature has rejected the bill to require manufacturers to mark their goods, "Made in Massachusetts."

Dispatches from Mexico City report that in accordance with a presidential decree which became effective April 15, the import duty on common, unscented laundry soap will be increased to ten centavos per kilo (\$2.25 per 100 pounds), based on the weight of the soap and the immediate wrapping or packing.

The Imperial Dyewood Co., Inc., manufacturers of logwood extracts and other vegetable dyes affiliated with the John M. Heald & Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Va., and Imperial Color Works, Inc., Glens Falls, N. Y., have opened a Boston office in the Little Building, to take care of their New England business. George W. Steele will be in charge.

Official announcement has been made that the General Chemical Company's plant at Constable Hook has been purchased by the Tide Water Oil Company. High cost of labor and production appear to be the principal reasons for the sale. The officials of the chemical works will probably be transferred to other plants conducted by the company at Edgewater, Long Island City, Shady Side, and Pittsburgh.

A slight increase is noticed in the exportation of sulphur from Catania for the first nine months of 1918. During that period 52,634 metric tons were exported as against 36,068 for the corresponding period of 1917. Of the sulphur shipments from Catania during this nine-month period, the largest amount went to continental Italy, with France, Algeria, and Tunis, Portugal, England, and Spain following in the order named. The total sulphur export for all of Sicily for the same period was 82,267 metric tons as against 56,205 metric tons for the corresponding period of 1917.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN DRUGS AND CHEMICALS

Manufacturers Say Prospects Are Somewhat Better in the Drug Industry than in Chemicals, Oils and Acids—Divided on Fixed Price Question

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 22—Statistics prepared by the National Association of Manufacturers from replies received from 4,400 large firms engaged in practically every line of industry, in response to queries as to trade conditions, show that with the exception of five out of 22 principal groups of industries throughout the United States, business activity is approximately between 25 and 50 per cent of normal.

In the drug and chemical industries, conditions are fair, and are considerably better in the finished drug line than in the others. From the replies received, it would appear that the trade prospects for 1919 are good, with the outlook somewhat better in the drug industry than in chemicals, oils and acids.

Manufacturers of chemicals, acids, etc., report that consumers, retailers and jobbers are not buying liberally, but 60 per cent of drug manufacturers' replies were to the effect that buying is now on an important scale. Manufacturers in both industries believe the domestic market is more attractive than foreign fields.

Despite the number of cases in which drug firms have figured, in which the core of contention was the breaking of fixed prices, only 40 per cent of the drug firms replying to a query as to legalized resale prices on trade-marked articles are in favor of Federal statutes providing for fixed prices while 53 per cent of the chemical manufacturers appear to be in favor of the protection of fixed prices.

The association also requested from its members opinions showing what is needed to promote National prosperity, from which the following are cited as representative of business sentiment in the chemical and drug industries:

Tower Chemical Company, New York—Reduce export freight rates. Use more tonnage immediately for export freight.

North American Dye Corporation, New Rochelle, N. Y.—Prompt change should be made in the destructive income tax law. No small concern can take care of even normal growth today. Too large a part of the war cost is being raised by direct taxation. Bonds bought out of earnings could be used as credit to raise needed capital.

King Chemical Company, New York—We should have legalized cooperation amongst manufacturers by repeal of the Sherman Act, provide for the national incorporation of companies doing interstate business, and give the Federal Trade Commission authority to regulate combinations with power to definitely advise manufacturers of their rights.

Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit—We believe our present tax law is preventing the expansion of industry and is conducive to extravagant management. Some modification should be made that will give an incentive for one to extend operations and furnish employment to a greater number of workers.

A shipment of sesame seed from Japan was recently received at the plant of the Premier Olive Company, Oroville, Cal., and a test run was made to determine whether or not the olive presses were adapted for the manufacture of sesame oil. It was found that they could be used to advantage and experiments will be made in growing sesame in Northern California. The oil which is made from the seeds is widely used in the Orient as a food.

The Drug and Chemical Market

CURRENT SPOT QUOTATIONS OF PHARMACEUTICALS PAGE 22. ESSENTIAL OILS, PAGE 23; CRUDE DRUGS, PAGE 24.

DEMAND FOR DRUGS IMPROVES

Buyers Taking Greater Interest In Products that Have Reached New Low Levels—Botanicals Decline on Receipt of Large Importations

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Arnica Root, 10c lb.
Asafoetida, 25c@40c lb.
Buchu, 25c lb.
Chicle, 25c lb.

Declined

Acid Benzoic, 25c lb.
(small sizes)
Acid Carbolic, 2c lb.
Agar agar, 3c lb.
Areca Nuts, 10c lb.
Bryonia, 2c lb.
Camphor monobrom., 25c lb.
Catechu, 4c lb.
Celery, 3c lb.
Chloroform, 3c lb.
Cloves, 4c lb.
Citrates—
Iron, U.S.P., 4c lb.
Iron & Ammon., U.S.P., 4c lb.
Green Scales, 5c lb.
Potassium, U.S.P., 5c lb.
Sodium, U.S.P., 5c lb.

Glycerin, C.P., 1c lb.
Dynamite, 1½c lb.
Rhubarb, 25c lb.
Skullcap, 10c lb.
Thus Gum, \$2 bbl.

Cotton Root, 2c lb.
Digitalis, Imp., 3c lb.
Gum Arabic, Amb. st., 1c lb.
Iron Phosphate, U.S.P., 4c lb.
Laurel Lvs, 1c lb.
Licorice, Powdered, 2c lb.
Mandrake, 1c lb.
Matico Lvs, 3c lb.
Nux Vomica, 2c lb.
Oil Anise, 20c lb.
Oil Cloves, 5c lb.
Opium, Powd., U.S.P., \$2.50 lb.
Pepper, Blck. Sing., 2c lb.
Sage, Greek, Span., 1c lb.
Sandalwood, 5c lb.
Stillingia, 1c lb.
Thymol, 50c lb.

SUMMARY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

	LAST	LAST	LAST
	TODAY	WEEK	MONTH
			YEAR
Calomel	\$1.51	\$1.51	\$1.51
Camphor, refined	2.30	2.40	2.65
Chloroform .....	.33	.38	.43
Glycerin, C.P. ....	.17	.16	.164
Opium gum	18.50	18.50	22.50
Quinine sulph. ....	.80	.80	.90
Oil Cloves	1.85	1.90	2.10
Oil Peppermint	9.50	9.50	8.75
Wild Cherry Bark .....	.17	.18	.21
Gum Arabic, A. S. ....	.16	.17	.17
Belladonna Leaves .....	.52	.52	.57
Buchu	2.75	2.50	*3.25
Ipecac	2.25	2.50	3.00
Rhubarb, H. D.	*1.75	1.50	.85
Cloves, Zan. ....	.19	.23	.26

*Nominal

The general tone of the market during the past week has been markedly improved. The return to normal conditions is making rapid strides and buyers are beginning to show more confidence in the future. Prices as a whole are still moving downward but in several instances where weakness has been characteristic for the past five months, prices have strengthened and buying has been resumed.

The principal developments over the week have been among the crude drugs, importations of many botanicals sending prices down while the scarcity of three or four products has brought them to the front and sent prices skyward. The wholesale price declines which have been noted among the pharmaceutical chemicals for some time past have been fewer this week. Essential oils are quiet with few changes.

Pharmaceutical Products

Fewer weaknesses have developed since the end of last week in the fine chemical list than for some time past. The bright spot was the strengthening of glycerin with a reported increased demand. Quicksilver is firm with inquiry brisk. Citrates are lower as is thymol. Acid benzoic is weak. Carbolic and chlor-

form are slightly cheaper. Opium gum is reported weak but unchanged while the U. S. P. powdered has declined.

Acid Benzoic—Quotations as low as 95c per pound are heard. The acid and its salts are weak; with reduced demand and cheaper cost of production, selling competition has become a factor in this market. The representative range here is about 95c@\$1.00 a pound for U. S. P. material.

Acid Carbolic—U. S. P. phenol in small containers is slightly lower. For one pound bottles 20c is now the price, for five pound bottles 18c and for 50 pound tins 14c a pound. In drums from 8c@12c according to seller, is the market figure. Buying is reported as improved, although the enormous accumulations in the United States are expected to act as a barrier to higher prices for some time to come.

Camphor—For Japanese refined slabs \$2.25@\$2.40 per pound is the ruling figure in this market while for small lots of American refined material \$2.50@\$2.60 is the price. Makers of monobromated camphor have cut their prices 25c per pound and now quote \$3.75@\$3.80.

Chloroform—Makers have reduced the price of chloroform 5c per pound and now quote 33c in drums. Cheaper cost of production and a falling off in demand are given as the reasons for the decline.

Citrates—Following closely on a six cent reduction in the makers' price for citric acid, the citrates have been cut proportionately. Iron citrate, U. S. P. VIII, is now selling for \$1.42 a pound. Iron and ammonium citrate, U. S. P. is \$1.27 while green scales are quoted at \$1.59 per pound. Potassium citrate has been reduced to \$1.98 while sodium citrate costs \$1.29 for the 8th revision and \$1.44 for the 9th. The acid is offered unchanged at \$1.19@\$1.19½ by manufacturers. Second hands are selling as low as \$1.15 with the market soft.

Glycerin—The market has strengthened materially and refiners announce higher prices for both C. P. and dynamite grades. The practical cessation of production since January first, coupled with the advancing price of oils and fats has tightened up the situation considerably. For C. P. glycerin in drums 17c is firm with the demand as brisk, compared with the limited inquiry which has characterized the market for several months. Dynamite is higher at 16½c@17c a pound. For soap lye 9½c@10c is current and for saponifications 10c@10½c. Higher prices later in the week are predicted.

Opium—Although about 150 cases additional of Turkish gum have arrived at this port, no change in the actual buying-selling figure has been reported. The largest importers here are still quoting \$18.00@\$19.00 per pound for spot goods. All sorts of offers of goods in bond and to arrive have been heard, but there has been no confirmation of actual sales at any figure under \$10.00. The market is weak and buyers are actually awaiting adjustment. For U. S. P. powdered the price has gone down to \$20.00. The granular is still \$22.50.

Thymol—This product continues weak and price shading is still in evidence. Supplies may be obtained as low as \$8.50 per pound. This figure ranges up to \$9.90, according to quantity and seller.

Essential Oils

Few changes have been noted among the essential oils, with the market generally quiet and prices firm.

Oil Anise—Larger stocks have sent the price of this oil down about 15c@20c per pound to \$1.30@\$1.40.

Oil Cloves—The weakness of this product is still marked and the price continues to fall away gradually. The cheaper cost of the raw material and large supplies of the oil available have impressed buyers with the weakness of the market. For goods in tins \$1.80 @\$1.85 is current while in bottles \$1.90@\$1.95 a pound is the price.

Crude Drugs

There have been some developments of importance among botanicals early this week. Importations as a whole are improving gradually. The domestic crude drug situation should be ready soon to begin readjustment of prices on a basis of new crops.

The leading features of the market here at present are buchu, rhubarb, asafetida, and ergot. All continue scarce to the point of famine. Cloves, nux vomica, ipecac, celery seed, areca nuts and agar agar are easier.

Agar Agar—Good arrivals have softened the market for agar agar. Prices are noted at a slightly lower level at 75c@80c for No. 1, 72c@75c for No. 2, and 67c@70c for No. 3.

Areca Nuts—The price has been dropped sharply by heavy arrivals in this market. For whole nuts 25c@27c is the New York spot figure. In Philadelphia 20c per pound flat can be done for whole and 26c@27c for powdered. The local price for powdered is 30c@35c a pound.

Arnica Foot—At 85c@\$1.00 per pound, the root is higher and scarce in a strong market. Prices are being maintained firmly at this level.

Asafetida—Little or no change in the situation has been noted. There is said to be one holder of spot goods for which \$5.00 and up to \$5.40 a pound is being quoted. The demand is active and strong. No other supplies of released material are known to be available except the one lot mentioned. Famine conditions still rule.

Buchu—Although several arrivals have been reported in this market, only one lot is known to be released at this time. The figure for which this new material was offered some two weeks ago, \$1.70 a pound, has now jumped to between \$2.75 and \$3.00, with the demand good and the price firm at this level. Absorption by the trade has been exceptionally rapid.

Canary Seed—The scarcity of canary seed on the spot continues, although large supplies are reported en route from Morocco and La Plata. A sharp break is due when these stocks hit the market here. At present prices are 21c@22c, nominal, for Spanish, 21c@25c for South American and 10c for Morocco seed. To arrive 9½c@10c is offered for Morocco out of London and slightly higher than this for La Plata.

Catechu—This gum is sharply lower at 11c@15c a pound.

Celery Seed—This seed is cheaper at 36c@38c per pound on the strength of good sized imports at this market.

Chicle—Mexican chicle gum is sharply higher at about \$1.25 a pound in the face of an acute scarcity. Last week supplies could be obtained at between 75c and \$1.00, but the depleted condition of stocks has been responsible for the sudden advance.

Cloves—Heavy arrivals have sent the price down again. For spot goods the current figure for Zanzibar cloves is 19c@20c a pound. Amboynas are unchanged at 35c@36c and Penang at 70c@80c a pound.

Ergot—On the spot, prices are still unchanged at \$3.00@\$3.25 per pound with little or no goods offered. It is reported that fair sized shipments are on the way to the United States at present via Japan, having been brought out of Siberia by the Japanese. The price of this material to arrive is about \$2.00 per pound. Exactly when it will reach this market is not known.

Ipecac—At \$2.25@\$2.50 per pound for both Rio and Cartagena whole root, price shading has been the order of the week. Owing to the small quantities of powdered material on hand and the lack of material being ground at the mills, the price of the powdered is maintained firmly at \$3.25 a pound.

Matico—Matico leaves have gone down about three cents per pound in the trading of the week owing to a marked falling off in demand. Quotations now range rather closely around 25c@26c a pound.

Nux Vomica—Large importations of nux vomica buttons have broken the price here about two to three cents per pound. For the whole buttons importers are now quoting 7c@8c per pound. Powdered material is obtainable at 12c@13c.

Rhubarb—Practically no stocks at all are available on this market and all quotations are nominal. From \$1.60@\$1.75 is being asked for the residue of a small parcel by the hoider. Probably up to \$2.00 represents the top range for any small lots which brokers may succeed in scaring up. The future is problematical. Good shipments to arrive in from four to six weeks are reported on the way but these do not remedy the present famine. Attempts by prospective buyers to locate goods have met with little other response than "none to offer."

Sandalwood—This product is easier owing to importations of new stocks at this port. For the wood 50c@55c is now current and for the ground 60c a pound.

Skullcap—This botanical is very scarce, all available supplies reported as having been absorbed. The price has been jumped up sharply to 35c@38c a pound.

Thus—Buyers are having difficulty in locating stocks in New York and as a consequence have switched buying to Philadelphia where supplies are available. The price in that city is \$21.00 per barrel, about \$2.00@\$2.50 above the spot price here last week.

New Incorporations

Kirbis Mfg. Co., Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., capital \$50,000. Salves and medicines. C. S. Ashley, H. J. Neuschafer, A. Foulds, Jr., 15 John Street, New York.

Pharmaceutical Capital Co., Manhattan, capital \$10,000. H. Plotkin, M. Richig, B. Huber, 102 Lewis Street, New York.

Lazardes & Pappadaniel, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$6,000. Chemicals, drugs and medicines. S. Pappadaniel, J. P. and P. Lazardes, 687 Eighth Avenue, New York.

Rudin-Patrick Drug Co., Buffalo, N. Y., capital \$5,000. C. H. Patrick, L. A. Kaiser, S. Rudin, Buffalo.

Cherokee Chemical Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$3,000,000. A. J. Kingsbury, Harry McDaniel, Jr., Dover.

Utility Products Corporation, Dover, Del., capital \$50,000. Chemicals and preparations. A. D. Suess, Arthur M. Brody, Chicago, Ill.; L. B. Phillips, Dover, Del.

The Silver Peak Chemical Co., Los Angeles, Cal., capital \$100,000. W. B. Roberts, F. B. Matthews, S. D. Pepin, J. Nusgrove, J. A. Roberts.

United States Carbonic Co., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. I. A. Autopol, B. Kirschstein, S. A. Cohen, 21 West 114th Street, New York.

The Crescent City Dye Sales Co., Manhattan, capital \$20,000. W. Ficker, J. Harris, S. Rosen, 1547 Broadway, New York.

E. J. Haley, Inc., Manhattan, capital \$100,000. Tanning materials for leather and hides. E. J. Haley, G. M. Congdon, A. A. McGivney, 61 Broadway, New York.

The Heavy Chemical Market

CURRENT SPOT QUOTATIONS OF ACIDS, PAGE 23; HEAVY CHEMICALS, PAGE 25.

CHEMICAL PRICES DECLINE SLIGHTLY

Bleaching Powder Lower—Acid Situation Is Somewhat Tighter—Large Stocks of Potassium Muriate on the Market—Caustic Potash Declines

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Muriatic Acid, 20 deg., 10c 100 lbs

Declined

Bleaching Powder, 30c lb. Potash Caustic, 88-92, 8c lb.
Phosphorus, yellow, 5c lb. Potassium Chlorate, Jap., 4c lb.

SUMMARY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

		LAST	LAST	LAST
		TODAY	WEEK	MONTH
Acetic acid, glacial.....	lb. \$14	\$14	\$14½	\$37½
Sulphuric acid, 66 deg.....	ton 20.00	20.00	20.00	43.00
Bleaching powder.....	100 lbs. 1.50	1.80	2.00	2.25
Copper Sulphate.....	100 lbs. 7.50	7.50	7.75	9.00
Carbon Tetrachloride.....	lb. .14	.14	.14	.15½
Potash, caustic.....	lb. .40	.48	.55	.83½
Saltpeper, gran.....	lb. .20	.20	.26½	.27½
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.....	100 lbs. 1.75	1.75	1.50	2.55
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.....	100 lbs. 2.75	2.75	3.00	4.75
Potassium Bichromate.....	lb. .34	.34	.36½	.44½

Inquiry for practically all heavy chemicals has been steady, but no large business has developed, and prices of spot goods have declined slightly. Caustic soda, as well as soda ash, were quiet during the week, due to the speculative lots that continue to harass the producer. First hands are holding prices firm at former levels, because of the fact that there is a firm undertone. Contracts on caustic 76 p.c., basis 60, are being closed at \$2.75; and in quarters spot 76 p.c. flat is offered at the same figure.

The acid situation is tighter now than it has been for a long time, and there is no reason why immediate improvement should not be expected, as the surplus is gradually being cleaned up, especially on acetic and sulphuric acids. Good sales have passed on acetic, muriatic, and sulphuric during the week, and the demand has been so strong in certain quarters that spot acetic is not available. Producers are holding prices at high levels and shading of quotation on acetic at this time is very infrequent. Large stocks of potassium muriate are found on the market, and prices have ruled quiet throughout the week. Importers are trying to break the producers' price in this country by offering imported goods as low as \$100 per ton.

There has been little change in the general situation on alum and prices are the same as last week. Trading is entirely routine on all grades, but despite the absence of pressing business, makers are not inclined to shade materially. Bleaching powder at this time of the year is generally quoted at lower prices, and late at the close offerings were made as low as 1½c a pound. A fair call from the paper industry is noted at this time and large quantities are passing in that direction. Sal soda and sodium bicarbonate continue to hold at \$1.25 and \$2.25 respectively. Spot supplies are plentiful with the demand light. The demand for potassium permanganate is more active and dead lots are gradually disappearing.

There was a drop of 8 cents a pound in caustic potash, although there was a fair consumer inquiry. The

Japanese prussiates continue to find ready buyers; likewise the domestic stocks.

Acid Acetic—Practically every item under this heading has been in extremely good demand during the week, considering the lull of the past. While offerings continue to be made comparatively freely on all grades, the buying interest was so intense in certain quarters that spot stocks were cleaned off the open market. Surplus stocks are gradually disappearing, and prices are holding firm, with the exception of occasional shading on dead stocks. The call for the 80 p.c. was a market feature with prices at \$11.52 per hundred pounds. Holders of the 70 p.c. and glacial are quoting \$7.50@\$8.50 and \$14.50@\$15.00 respectively for hundred pound lots.

Acid, Muriatic—The demand for muriatic acid has been unusually heavy. Spot supplies are plentiful and holders are maintaining prices at high levels. The 18 degree in carboys is being sold around \$1.30@\$1.40 per hundred pounds. A sharp stiffening in demand has brought the price of the 20 degree up 10c on the hundred; inquiries for this degree are frequent with good size orders passing. The 22 degree continues to sell at \$1.75@\$1.85 per hundred lbs.

Acid, Nitric—The nitric acid market closed weak, with prices at former levels. The 38 degree is quoted at 6½c@6¾c a pound, and the 40 degree is a trifle firmer at 7½c@7½c a pound.

Acid, Sulphuric—There has been a good call for the 66 degree in the New York market during the week and prices ranged from \$18@\$22 a ton. Oleum continues to be quoted from a number of quarters at \$24@\$26 a ton. Prices on the 60 degree are wide apart owing to speculation; but for the most part quotations are firm at \$12@\$14 a ton. The sulphuric situation shows marked improvement over previous weeks, and first hands believe that the tide has turned.

Alum—Closing prices were 4½c a pound for the ammonium lump; 4½c a pound for the ground, and 4½c for the powdered. Little change is reported in the New York market on any of the various grades of alum, since for the most part the market has ruled quiet.

Bleaching Powder—The market for this commodity continues weak, and prices have taken another drop, with offerings at the close in the neighborhood of 1½c a pound. Supplies on spot are plentiful, and while good quantities are passing to the paper interests, stocks are sufficient to take care of considerably more business.

Copper Sulphate—A number of large factors in the New York market continue to quote 7½c a pound for the 98-99 per cent material, with second hands a shade lower at 7½c a pound. Supplies are abundant, and the demand is not pressing at this time.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Supplies of bicarbonate of soda in the spot market are particularly large, but in view of the many inquiries holders are not inclined to do much shading on the present price of \$2.25 in barrels, Syracuse. The demand is limited, with small lots passing.

Soda Ash—The market on soda ash has ruled quiet during the week and most holders have been quoting

at narrow price ranges. Sales of the 58 p.c. flat have passed at \$1.75 per hundred spot. Producers are booking contracts at \$1.75 for 58 p.c., basis 48.

Caustic Soda—There has not been a great deal of buying interest on the part of the consumers of caustic soda, and in certain directions prices are quoted at lower levels. Producers are quoting firmly at \$2.75 per hundred for the 76 p.c., basis 60, on contracts which are few owing to the fact that consumers are not placing many contracts at this time. Ground caustic is holding at \$4.00 per hundred for spot stuff.

Sal Soda—Supplies of this chemical are very plentiful, with little or no demand from the consumer. Leaders are refusing to shade their present quotations of \$1.25 in barrels, Syracuse. It is very doubtful if prices will drop to lower levels than those now quoted.

Potash, Caustic—Large factors in the market for the 88-92 have dropped the price to 40c@45c a pound, a decline of 8c a pound. The recent decline is without doubt due to the fact that the cost of production is somewhat lighter. The sticks are quoted around \$2.00 @ \$2.50 per pound, with lower figures on large lots.

Potassium Prussiate—Leaders are quoting firmly on the red at 90c@\$1.00 a pound, and from 45c@50c a pound for the yellow. The demand is not heavy and supplies are sufficient to take care of the business now being placed.

Salt peter—Prices named were close to 20c a pound for the granulated and 31 1/4c@31 1/2c a pound for the refined. No important price changes have been reported on either grade.

Phosphorus—First hands are holding at 75c a pound for the red and have shaded the former price on the yellow 5c a pound. The call from consumers is not strong, and supplies are plentiful.

Potassium Permanganate—A good call was noted for both the U. S. P. and the commercial at the close with prices at 75c a pound for the former and 70c for the 97-98 commercial. Surplus stocks among dealers who were prominent during the war are still in evidence, and a decided stiffening is expected soon, as many manufacturers are out of the market entirely for this commodity.

Sodium Bichromate—Shading of the producer's price of 10c@10 1/4c a pound is evident among second hands on job lots. The market continues weak because of this fact.

Potassium Chlorate—The American brand is holding at 35c@40c in first hands, with very little demand.

Large orders are being received from Spain for sulphate of ammonia, and from France for acid phosphates for fertilizer purposes.

About 150 employees of the Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J., went on strike on Friday, April 18, demanding a 48-hour working week and 10 per cent wage increase. The company was taken over by the Alien Property Custodian last year, and was sold recently to Allan Ryan, broker, of 111 Broadway, New York.

Pierre S. du Pont, has resigned from the presidency of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. Irene S. du Pont, chairman of the executive committee, succeeds him as president, and Pierre S. du Pont becomes president of the board of directors. These changes become effective May 1. It was said at the du Pont offices that these changes were made in order to meet the altered business conditions subsequent upon the ending of the world war.

Financial Notes

Gaston, Williams & Wigmore, Inc., have declared a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. Last year the quarterly payments were \$1 per share. The stock advanced on the Stock Exchange in spite of the reduction in the rate.

A quarterly dividend of \$1.75 was announced by the National Lead Co., payable on the preferred stock on June 14 to stockholders of record May 23.

Recent large sales of stock of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. of the American International Corporation were followed by the resignations of William S. Kies and Richard P. Tinsley from the Board of Directors of the U. S. Industrial Alcohol Co. H. H. Rogers and Oliver C. Jennings were elected directors to succeed the retiring members.

Exporters, who usually sell to their bankers the bills which they draw on foreign purchasers of American goods, have recently sent them direct to London for collection. This method give the export house a balance in England, but if sterling exchange should decline they would lose by the transaction owing to the expense of transferring the funds to America.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked	Bid	Asked	
Actna Expl.	9	9 1/4	Hercules Powder	216	223
*Am. Ag. Ch.	109	109 1/2	Hercules, Powd. pf.	106	109
*Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	99 1/2	100	H'tk Electro.	70	..
Am. Chicle	76	78	H'tk Elec. pf.	70	85
Am. Chicle, pf.	74	77	*Int. Agricul.	19	20
*Am. Cot. Oil.	55	56	*Int. Agricul. pf.	73	74
*Am. Cot. Oil. pf.	91	93	*Int. Salt	55	..
Am. Cyan.	20	30	K. Solvay	105	120
Am. Cy. pf.	68	76	*Mathieson Alk.	31	36
*Am. Druggists S.	13	13 1/4	Merrimac	93	96
*Am. Linseed, pf.	54 1/2	55	Mulford Co.	55	60
*Am. Linseed, pf.	94	95 1/2	Mutual Co.	150	..
*Am. Malt	1	1 1/2	Niag. A., pf.	90	100
Atlas Powder	135	145	Nat. A. & C.	27	28
Atlas Powd. pf.	88 1/2	91	N't A. & C. pf.	87	88
*Barrett Co.	130	132	Penn. Salt	82 1/2	84 1/2
*Barrett Co., pf.	115	..	Rollin Ch.	40	50
By. Prod. Co.	103	106	Rol. Ch. pf.	80	90
Casco Co.	40	..	Semet S.	150	..
Davidson Chem.	34	34 1/2	Solv. Proc.	200	..
*Distillers' Secur.	65	65 1/2	Stand. Ch.	80	100
Dow Chem.	190	..	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	14 1/2	15
Dow Ch. pf.	103	..	Union Carbide	69	70
Du Pont	255	265	*Un. Drug	120	130
Du Pont, deb.	92 1/2	94	*Un. Drug 1st pf.	53	54
Fed. Chem.	99	101	*Un. Drug 2nd pf.	119	121
Fed. Ch. pf.	98	101	*Un. Dyewood	58 1/2	60
Free Tx. nw.	42	43 1/2	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	90	96
*Gen. Chem.	170	180	*U. S. Indus. Alco.	151 1/2	152
*Gen. Chem.	103	106	*Va. Car. Chem.	61 1/2	62
Grasselli	168	172	*Va. Car. Ch.	111 1/2	113
Grasselli, pf.	101	105			

BONDS

	Bid	Asked
*Am. Agricul. Chem., 1st conv. 5s, 1928.....	100%	101 1/4
*Am. Agricul. Chem., conv. deb. 5s, 1924.....	109	110
*Am. Cotton Oil deb. 5s, 1931.....	88	89
*Int. Agricul. Chem., 1st Mort. & Col. tr. 5s, 1932.....	81 1/2	82
*Va. Carolina Chem., 1st Mort. 5s, 1923.....	95 1/2	96
*Va. Carolina Chem., conv. deb. 6s, 1924.....	100%	102

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Definite announcement of the Government's fifth and final war loan has removed the doubts as to its size and rates of interest, and not only is the amount of the offering, \$4,500,000,000, substantially less than was anticipated, thus lightening the expected drain on banking facilities, but its terms are so attractive as to make a strong appeal to the individual investor.

The generally buoyant feeling in financial circles has found expression in sharply rising prices of securities on active and diversified trading, says "Dun's Review"; yet nowhere in the commercial field is there conspicuous speculative discounting of the future, the prevailing disposition remaining one of prudence and caution, and where the price question is especially uncertain, as in iron and steel, there is much hesitation and repression of operations. But in textiles, hides and leather and footwear, lumber, and some other important commodities, recent weeks have brought unmistakable improvement in business, and prospects are even better than existing conditions.

The Color and Dyestuff Market

CURRENT SPOT QUOTATIONS OF COAL-TAR CRUDES, INTERMEDIATES AND COLORS
PAGE 26.

INTERMEDIATES IN GOOD DEMAND

Aniline Salt Moves to Higher Level—Toluidine Prices Firm—Phenol Weak on Reported Large Surplus Stocks—Small Demand for Logwood

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Aniline Oil, 4c lb.

Declined

Acid Benzoic, 15c lb. p-Amidophenol Base, 25c lb.

SUMMARY OF PRICE MOVEMENTS

	LAST	LAST	LAST
	TODAY	WEEK	MONTH
	gal.	gal.	gal.
Benzol, C.P.	\$.22	\$.22	\$.22
Naphthalene, bulk	lb. .10½	lb. .10½	lb. .10½
Phenol	lb. .08	lb. .08	lb. .08
Xylool, pure	gal. .40	gal. .40	gal. .40
Toluol, pure	gal. .25	gal. .25	gal. .25
Aniline Oil	lb. .23	lb. .23	lb. .24
Benzaldehyde, Tech.	lb. 1.00	lb. 1.00	lb. 1.20
Betanaphthol, distilled	lb. .50	lb. .50	lb. .55
Paranitranilin	lb. 1.15	lb. 1.15	lb. 1.35
o-Toluidine	lb. .40	lb. .40	lb. .40
			1.30

Price changes during the week have been of minor importance. The market while far from normal, has caused surprise by the spurts shown since last report, especially among the intermediates, due to the increasing demand from consumers.

Most of the dye bases and dye woods are in small demand on spot, and the inquiry concerning forward positions is also light. Importers are curtailing importations owing to the lack of demand from the consumer who has very little use for the vegetable dyes, as artificial products are replacing them. This is especially true of logwood and fustic. Supplies of albumen are not sufficient for the consumers' call. Arrivals have been steadily falling off and holders of all imported grades are now holding at high levels. Divi divi continues strong. Stocks on spot are hard to obtain as the majority of imports are bought up before arrival. Various grades of cochineal continue weak, and stocks available are sufficient to take care of the consumers' call for some time to come. Tanning materials, extracts, and miscellaneous dyestuffs are reported in little demand with prices for the most part unchanged.

The call for coal-tar colors has been largely routine, but as the domestic stocks are constantly gaining favor with the American consumer, the demand is expected to increase. Most prominent in demand among the foreign colors is brilliant delphine B. S. Offerings are heard as high as \$10 a pound.

All crudes are moving and for the most part have ruled strong considering the comparatively heavy spot offerings in the open market. Benzol continues steady and prices are firm. Spot stuff is limited and stocks are entirely depleted in certain quarters. Offerings have been somewhat firmer on naphthalene, as odd lots are gradually being cleaned up and a firmer market is in store. Phenol and toluol remain weak and only absolute necessity prompts the buyer to enter the market.

Practically all the intermediates have been in good demand during the week. The leader on the list is aniline salt which is firmer and at a higher level than

has been heard for the past month. Benzoate of soda, benzaldehyde and H acid have ruled quiet with prices quotably unchanged at the close. Aniline oil, para and ortho toluidine, and toluidine have been the features with prices firm, because of better demand for spot and increasing inquiry for forward positions.

Dye Bases and Dyewoods

Albumen—The market for the Chinese variety is very steady and the price has held firm, owing principally to the limited stocks of the real egg. Spot supplies are practically out of the market and quotations are holding at \$2.00@\$2.15. It is doubtful whether or not the market will break in the immediate future, as a good amount of the imports is below specifications for food purposes and is sold as technical for \$1.10@\$2.10. The imported blood is limited with quotations firm at former levels.

Cochineal—Closing prices were unchanged at 74c@85c a pound. Plenty of spot stocks are on the market with the demand exceedingly light. It is doubtful if recent imports will tend to lower quotations.

Anatto—Dealers report very little activity since the recent decline. Buyers are purchasing only enough to fulfill their immediate requirements. Quotations continue to hold at 33c@34c for the fine and 6½c@7c per pound for the seed.

Divi Divi—Importers of divi divi continue to quote firmly at \$74@\$80 a ton, according to quality. Arrivals have been exceedingly light and stocks are low, the majority of importations being bought up before arrival in this port.

Fustic—The New York fustic market closed steady with prices firm and practically unchanged for all grades. Judging from the inquiries the demand is not pressing. Stocks are low on both the sticks and chips as the importer realizes that the vegetable dye is in light demand.

Logwood—The demand has been exceedingly quiet during the week. Arrivals of both the sticks and chips have been curtailed by importers, due to the dead stocks on hand. Yet importers are not inclined to do much shading on present quotations at \$32@\$50 per ton for the sticks. Other varieties remain the same with shading of prices evident.

Cutch—The business transacted during the week on the several grades of cutch has been largely of a routine character. Rangoon is attracting the buyers' attention at prices around 15c per pound.

Cudbear—A sharp decline is noted for the English which is now quoted at 20c a pound by leading dealers.

Wattle Bark—A scarcity is noted for this material and leaders are holding prices firm at \$70@\$75 a ton.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzol—Surplus stocks of both varieties are practically off the market and first hands were the ruling factors during the week. Prices are held firm at high levels by producers, owing to the favorable outlook. In numerous quarters stocks are completely sold out and the firmness displayed during the last two weeks is expected to hold for some time. An additional advance in quotations should not occasion surprise. Prices are firm for both the C. P. and the 90 p.c. at 22c@27c.

Naphthaline—Spot supplies of the flakes and balls are gradually being cleaned up among second hands who have encouraged a weak market by slashing prices. Producers are filling large orders at their own figure, and predict a firm market as soon as job lots are disposed of. Leaders are holding prices at 8½c@9½c for the flakes and 10½c@11½c for the ball.

Phenol—Offerings of phenol have been heavy with little or no buying interest displayed. The market continues weak with quotations at the buyers' figure, especially among second hands. Producers are holding prices at 8c@12c per pound and report very little activity. It is reported that there are nearly 40,000,000 lbs. of phenol in this country at this time.

Toluol—The weakness which has characterized the market for some time past continues, with very little buying interest being displayed. Odd lots are being disposed of at a figure below 20c a gallon for the commercial. First hands are quoting 25c@35c for the pure and 22c@26c per gallon for the commercial.

Xylo—Very little interest has been shown for this crude since the last report. The volume of business transacted is on small lots which are passing at the buyer's price. Producers are quoting 40c@45c per gallon.

Cresylic Acid—Prices have held firm although there are said to be heavy supplies. The demand is far from pressing and small lots continue to feature the trading. About 92c@97c is the price named for the crude, 95-97 p.c.

Intermediates

Acid Benzoic—A sharp decline is noted for this acid and quotations as low as 95c are heard in the trade. Orders are infrequent with prices ranging from 95c@\$1.15 per pound.

Aniline Oil—While good sized orders are being placed with the rubber interest, supplies are sufficient in most quarters to meet future needs. Inquiries have been numerous throughout the week, and in certain quarters orders are booked through the month of May. About 23c@24c continues to be the ruling price.

Aniline Salt—A decided stiffening of the aniline salt market is reported. Leading sellers have set the price at 36c per pound for the spot stuff and are holding firm at that figure. The sharp advance is without doubt, due to the recent heavy demand.

Benzaldehyde—Plenty of spot stuff is available at a figure under the dollar mark, which is the price quoted by producers for the technical. Surplus stocks keep the market weak and buying is on a limited scale. About \$1.50 is the price for the F. F. C.

Beta Naphthol—A fair demand has been reported for this material. Spot prices are unchanged at 50c@55c for the distilled. The sublimed, while active, is far from normal. Producers are quoting around 75c @80c per pound.

O-Toluidine—Marked buying interest featured the market for this commodity during the week. Supplies are plentiful and sufficient to take care of future orders. Quotations are steady at 40c@45c per pound.

P-Toluidine—The interest displayed by consumers for this item since the last report has been very gratifying to producers. The call has been extremely good and large orders are passing at \$1.75@\$1.85 per pound.

Toluidine—Orders were booked at \$2.15@\$2.25 per pound during the week. Sharp buying interest was manifested by consumers.

Benzote of Soda—This item was unusually weak at the close with little or no demand. The acid in sympathy has dropped 15c a pound since last reported.

FOREIGN TRADE IN DYESTUFFS

(Special to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., April 22.—Exports of dyes during the month of February totaled over \$2,000,000 according to statistics just secured by the Washington Bureau of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS from the Department of Commerce. Exports of aniline dyes totaled \$1,231,355; those of logwood extracts, \$170,237, and all other dyes, \$617,050. During the month, our imports of dyes amounted to a little more than \$500,000. Imports and exports during the month, by countries, are shown in the following tables.

U. S. IMPORTS OF DYESTUFFS IN FEBRUARY

Countries	Colors and Alizarin Dyes not Specified		Indigo, Natural and Derivatives ally provided for	
	Lbs. Dollars	Lbs. Dollars	Lbs. Dollars	Lbs. Dollars
France	—	—	110	289
Netherlands	—	—	707	812
Switzerland	—	—	45,092	81,728
England	1,757	3,689	21,553	33,323
Canada	—	—	570	342
Salvador	—	—	—	—
Japan	—	—	20	44
Total	1,757	3,689	68,052	116,538
			10,500	12,076
Indigo-Synthetic Extracts and Dyes				
Switzerland	212,297	104,025	10	58
Canada	—	—	353	453
Total	212,297	104,025	363	511

U. S. EXPORTS OF DYESTUFFS IN FEBRUARY

Countries	Aniline Dyes		Logwood Extract		All other Dyes Dollars
	Pounds	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
France	921	—	61,401	—	10,000
Greece	23,282	—	3,500	—	2,574
Italy	23,210	—	2,175	—	5,400
Portugal	8,665	—	—	—	7,100
Spain	56,163	—	—	—	11,425
Sweden	—	—	750	—	538
Switzerland	44,607	52,999	17,000	—	25,347
England	55,462	550	—	—	47,034
Canada	20,982	514	—	—	17,587
Mexico	3,718	66	—	—	3,238
Cuba	20,014	30	—	—	4,716
Argentina	2,117	—	—	—	70
Bolivia	142,798	24,998	—	—	29,467
Brazil	12,331	—	—	—	2,216
Chile	1,686	81	—	—	1,365
Colombia	44,554	2,930	—	—	1,449
Peru	778	—	—	—	10,420
Uruguay	1,499	—	—	—	507
Venezuela	314,133	75	—	—	39,914
China	35,725	—	—	—	1,175
British India	50,811	—	—	—	—
Straits Settlements	2,012	—	—	—	—
Dutch East Indies	16,249	—	—	—	—
French East Indies	25,989	—	—	—	18,155
Hongkong	309,009	—	—	—	318,768
Japan	1,980	—	—	—	2
Siam	14,946	1,739	—	—	11,977
Australia	2,389	—	—	—	3,664
Philippine Islands	885	1,076	—	—	2,528
British South Africa	—	—	—	—	—

PROTECTION FOR DRUGS AND DYES

Washington, D. C., April 22.—The basis upon which the Republican party at the next session of Congress will base its revision of the tariff has just been outlined in a statement by former Senator Jonathan Bourne, Jr., president of the Republican Publicity Association, who says in part:

"Our rates on argols, perfumes, cosmetics and toilet preparations must be drawn with an eye to French production costs. Most interesting to note, Japan now sells us 70 to 90 per cent of our brushes, 50 per cent of our peanut oil, and nearly all our soya bean oil."

"Following the proclamation of peace it is confidently expected that Germany will rush her invasion of foreign markets, and our rates on potash, colors and dyes, chemicals, etc., must be drawn with that probability in view. Finally, the fact that our wage-scales today as compared with present European wage-scales shows a greater differential than in pre-war days must be taken into account."

The Foreign Markets

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DYESTUFFS, ETC., PAGES 28 AND 29.

FLOOD OF U. S. DRUGS IN ENGLAND

Invasion of European Markets By American Manufacturers Reduces Prices, But Brings Little Business—British Makers of Caustic Soda Meet All Competition

(*Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, April 22.—The drug and chemical markets have been very quiet this week, and trading is lighter than for some time. The large shipments of American chemicals, recently, have aroused British manufacturers who fear the market will be flooded, especially with medicinal chemicals. It is estimated that the present accumulations of these products are sufficient to supply the demand here for a year or more. The competition is intense in acetanilid, the benzoates, aspirin, phenacetin, vanillin, permanganate of potash, hydroquinone, the salicylates, and saccharin.

The British output of salicylates is large enough to fill both the domestic consumption and export demand. American manufacturers of heavy chemicals have invaded European markets, but have met with little success. Prices of caustic soda have fallen off, owing to the competition, but very little business went to American producers, as British manufacturers can hold their own against any competitors in the home market.

There is a tendency toward higher freight rates from the United States and this may limit further imports. The fall in the rate of exchange value of the sovereign from the normal value of \$4.86% to \$4.76 also has a discouraging influence on purchases of American goods. It will stimulate exports to the United States, but increase of trade in this direction may cause the exchange rate to advance.

Prices are higher for Japanese refined camphor, Japanese peppermint oil, star anise oil and hexamine.

Arsenic, aspirin, cream tartar, permanganate of potash, pyrogallic acid, paraldehyde and phenazone are lower.

Chloroform is 1s per lb. lower, pure B. P. quality now costing 3s 3d to 3s 6d per lb. net as to quantity. Cocoa butter has advanced to 2s 8½d per lb., and almost all the American specialties have further given way somewhat from their already previously reduced level.

A number of new firms largely recruited from the Continent, have made their appearance on our markets, either as dealers or agents for manufacturers, with the result that after the armistice the issue of pressing offers and quotations has had a depressing effect on our otherwise restricted markets, and many products are now obtainable below the parity of present laid-down costs from primary sources.

CHEMICAL PRICES IN ENGLAND

(*Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

London, April 14.—During March there was an increased inquiry for chemicals for the home trade, but business is difficult owing to want of confidence in values and the uncertainties in the industrial world. The further removal of restrictions, say Sir S. W. Royse & Co., Ltd., of Manchester, has also brought a better demand for export. Values generally are again lower. Sulphate of copper has been rather quiet especially for the home trade.

Chlorates of potash and soda are moving better at the lower prices quoted. Bleaching powder has been steady at about £15 per ton on rails. Caustic soda has fallen further and about £22 per ton is now being asked for 70%. Makers of alum and sulphate of alumina continue to be well supplied with orders. Very little business is passing in lump sal ammoniac and muriate of ammonia, the export demand having fallen away. There is practically no change in the position of tar products. Benzols continue to be in good demand for motor purposes and prices remain firm. Toluol has eased slightly. Enquiries for solvent naphtha are scarce and values are lower. Creosote is very firm in price with a good enquiry. There is no demand for crude carbolic acid and the liquid is unchanged.

POLAK'S FRUTAL WORKS NOT GERMAN

Dutch manufacturers of pharmaceutical products, chemicals, essential oils, and extracts, make emphatic denial that these industries in Holland are working under German influence or with German capital. The rapid development in many lines at the time it was reported that the Germans were making arrangements to have many products shipped to Norway, Sweden, Switzerland and other neutral territory and stamped as made in those countries aroused the suspicion in America that Holland had also been chosen as a "country of camouflage," owing to the cordial relations between the United States and Holland, and the convenient shipping facilities. The exposure of German methods in this country by the Alien Property Custodian, has made Americans suspicious of German chemical influence, but when an industry in Holland asserts its independence and proves its 100 per cent Dutch ownership and home control, as in the case of Polak's Frutal Works at Amersfoort, it is a pleasure to publish the facts.

In a letter to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS the company declares that the shares are owned entirely by Jacques Polak, Henri Polak, who are Dutch subjects, and their families who hold the shares for their own account. Moreover the directors state that no Germans or other foreigners are employed by the company.

The foundation of a laboratory of Industrial Pharmacy at Montpellier, France, was suggested by the existence of a similar establishment at Nancy. The laboratory is now ready. In July, 1916, the University Council passed a motion in favor of the creation of a special chair of Galenical and Industrial Pharmacy, and M. Astruc has just been officially nominated to this post.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

2885—A company in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, drugs, oils for industrial purposes, soap, candles, petroleum, cocoa, coffee, household articles, dry goods, cork, etc. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2886—A company in Italy desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemicals, colors, printing inks, etc. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2887—A company of import merchants who supply manufacturing industries in Norway with raw products wish to secure the sole agency in Norway and Sweden for the sale of rosin, turpentine, copal, gum damar, bone glue, sodium, potash salts, alum, chrome alum, copper sulphate, iron sulphate, zinc chloride, acetic acid, oleic acid, citric acid, tartaric acid, and metals. Large quantities will be required. References.

2888—An importer in Italy desires to represent firms for the sale of chemicals, dyes, colors, etc. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2889—A company in the Netherlands desires to secure an agency for the sale of drugs, oils, resin, turpentine, and grease. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2890—A man in Norway desires to secure an agency for the sale of drugs, chemicals, seeds, and oils. Payment against documents at port of destination, or New York. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2891—A chemical engineer in France desires to secure an agency for the sale of chemical and pharmaceutical products, and dyestuffs. Correspondence should be in French. Reference.

2892—A pharmacist in France desires to purchase and secure an agency for the sale of pharmaceutical products, many of which were formerly purchased from Germany. Correspondence should be in French.

2893—The director of a Pasteur institute in Portugal desires to secure an agency and to purchase pharmaceutical supplies, and dental and surgical instruments. Correspondence should be in French or Portuguese.

2894—A company in Belgium wishes to secure an agency from manufacturers for the sale of aniline dyes for food and industrial purposes. Correspondence should be in French. References.

2895—A man in Italy desires to purchase and to secure an agency for the sale of aniline products, chemical products, logwood extracts, dyestuffs. Payment will be made through bank in Italy or their office in New York. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2896—An agency is desired by a man in Italy for the sale of heavy chemicals, gums and rosins, raw materials for paper mills, and linseed-oil meal cakes. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2897—A man in Italy desires to purchase and to secure an agency for the sale of medicinal and pharmaceutical products. Terms to be cash. Correspondence may be in English. Reference.

2898—A company in Belgium desires to represent American manufacturers of cottonseed cake, cottonseed meal, linseed cake, and linseed meal in Belgium. Correspondence may be in English. References.

2899—A company in Spain desires to purchase sulphate of soda (concentrated), caustic soda, sulphate of copper, zinc powder, naphtha, nitrate of copper, nitrate of lead, nitrate of soda, and benzine for dye houses and cleaning establishments. Correspondence should be in Spanish or French. References.

The control of sulphate of ammonia in England, during the war, by an association of manufacturers has resulted in an increase in the home consumption (apart from munitions) from 60,000 tons in 1913-14 to 238,000 tons in 1917-18. The demand for 1918-19 is about 250,000 tons. The present producing capacity of the United Kingdom is about 460,000 tons, of which probably at least 50,000 tons will continue to be produced in the form of concentrated liquor. The producing capacity of the chief countries in the world is estimated to have increased from 1,154,500 tons of sulphate of ammonia in 1914 to 2,066,000 tons in 1918.

The steamship "East Wind" the first Japanese built American steamer to visit Boston, arrived recently from Mediterranean ports, having among its cargo 1200 tons of pumice and essential oils.

PREPARING DRAGON'S BLOOD FOR MARKET

The red coloring matter known as dragon's blood is used in preparing red spirit varnishes, particularly for furniture; further to color dark chamber windows; in the preparation of red pigment paper used in photography; in zinc etching according to the American method; and to color plasters, tooth powders, etc. In the Dutch East Indies it is also used to tint material for plaiting. The dye, however, must be fixed by some other matter in order to prevent fading.

Dragon's blood is prepared from the fruits of several varieties of rattan palm. The purest kind is obtained by shaking dry fruits and melting the resin thus freed. But it appears from accounts from Laboean Ratoe, the principal producing district in the Dutch East Indies, that in the small kingdoms Panei, Bila and Kota Penang, where this palm abounds in the marshes, the ripe fruits are put into a pan with water and pounded. The resin is taken up by the water which is strained to remove the seeds and the skins from which the dye has been drawn. The resin settles slowly at the bottom of the pan; the water is poured off and the remaining dyestuff is poured into little baskets made of pandan leaves where it hardens in about ten days.

Dragon's blood appears on the market in the shape of bars 2 centimeters thick and 30 centimeters long, and as tears and balls having a diameter of 2.4 centimeters. Very often the article is adulterated by the addition of wax or resin. The best kinds are homogeneous, dark red with a blood red streak; lower grades are lacquer red with a lighter streak of the same shade; the lowest qualities contain impurities which are visible to the naked eye. Inferior grades are also often not homogeneous and consist of small lumps.

The East Coast of Sumatra and Djambi are the only sources of export. The markets are Batavia and Singapore. The following figures show the exports for three years.

	1914	1915	1916
East Coast of Sumatra kilos.	34,000	28,000	25,000
Djambi kilos.....	3,000	5,000	6,000

Totals kilos..... 37,000 33,000 31,000

In 1915 about two tons were shipped direct to Europe; in 1916, however, exports were made to Singapore and Penang only. The chief ports for export on the East Coast of Sumatra are Laboean Bilik (14,000 kilos in 1916) and Belawan (8,000 kilos in 1916).

GERMAN CHEMICAL PLANTS A MENACE

Lord Moulton, director of explosives supply for Great Britain, sent a commission recently to the German chemical factories in the occupied zones along the Rhine. The commission found that the plants had been used during the war in making poison gases in quantities as large as the Germans ever would want, and they had made them in the plant ordinarily used for chemical products often without changing one single item of the plant.

"The operations which made the dyes," he said, "could be classed under very few heads. The plant could be made on standard lines. When the commission found that those plants intended to be used for peaceful purposes were capable of turning out the vilest of all offensive means without any change whatever, they realized what a terrible danger it was for England that these factories should exist on such an enormous scale, closely united one with the other, ready at any moment, should the evil intention come to them, of being the very fountain of all that was needed for the most ferocious methods."

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE—The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Pharmaceutical Products

Borax, in bbls., crystals...lb.	—	—	0.73
Crystals, U.S.P., Kegs...lb.	—	—	.08
*Imported	lb.	.59	.60
Bromides, See Potass. Brom, etc.			
Bromine, tech., bulk...lb.	—	—	.55
Cadmium Bromide, crystals...lb.	1.75	—	1.80
Iodide	lb.	—	4.40
Metal sticks	lb.	1.58	— 1.65
Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk...lb.	7.00	—	7.50
Hydrobromide	lb.	10.70	— 12.00
Citrated, U.S.P.	lb.	6.75	— 7.00
Phosphat	lb.	14.00	— 15.00
Sulphate	lb.	16.00	— 17.00
Calcium Glycerophosphate...lb.	1.85	—	1.95
Hypophosphite, 100 lbs....lb.	1.00	—	1.04
Iodide	lb.	—	4.10
Phosphate, Precip. ....lb.	.21	—	.23
Sulphocarboilate	lb.	.85	— .90
Calomel, see Mercury.			
Camphor, Am. ref'd bbls.bk.lb.	2.50	—	2.60
Square of 4 ounces.....lb.	—	—	
16's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.55	—	2.60
24's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.55	—	2.60
32's in 1-lb. carton.....lb.	2.60	—	2.65
Cases of 100 blocks.....lb.	—	—	
Japan refined, 2½ lb. slabs...lb.	2.25	—	2.40
Monobromated, bulk	lb.	3.75	— 3.80
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .49
Castor Oil, AA bbls.	lb.	.24	— .26
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	—	.80
Chalk, prec. light, English...lb.	.06	—	.08
Heavy	lb.	.04	— .06
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P. crys- tals, drums incl'd 100lb. lots...lb.	—	—	1.05
Chlorine, liquefied	lb.	.15	— .24
Chloroform, drums, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	.33
Cinchonidin, Alk. crystals...oz.	—	—	1.06
Chrysarobin, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	5.00
Bromide, gran., bulk...lb.	.54	—	.55
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Chloride U.S.P. ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	4.65	— 4.80
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Aldehyde	lb.	1.25	— 1.45
Aloin, U.S.P., powd. ....lb.	1.00	—	1.05
Aluminum (see Heavy Chemi- cals) ....lb.	—	—	
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst. ....lb.	.65	—	.70
Benzoate, cryst., U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	4.00
Bichromate, C. P. ....lb.	.95	—	1.00
Bromide, gran., bulk...lb.	.54	—	.55
Carb. Dom. U.S. kegs, powd. ....lb.	.13	—	.14
Chloride U.S.P. ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Iodide	lb.	4.65	— 4.80
Molybdate, Pure	lb.	—	4.15
Nitrate, cryst., C. P. ....lb.	.25	—	.26
Gran. ....lb.	—	—	.54
Oxalate, Pure	lb.	.83	— .85
Persulphate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Phosphate (Dibasic) ....lb.	.50	—	.60
Salicylate, U.S.P. ....lb.	.80	—	.85
Amyl Acetate, bulk, drums.gal.	3.50	—	4.00
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.18	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	13½	— 14
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.35	— .74
Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	—	20.00
Apomorphine Hydrochloride...oz.	—	—	32.80
Argols	lb.	.08	— .12
Arsenic, red	lb.	.40	— .42
White	lb.	09½	— .10
Aspirin	lb.	1.00	— 1.20
Atropine, Alk. U.S.P., 1-oz. v.oz.	—	—	40.00
Sulphate, U.S.P., 1-oz.v.oz.	—	—	25.00
Barbital	oz.	—	2.25
Barium Carb. prec., pure...lb.	.28	—	.29
*Chlorate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
Bay Rum, Porto Rico....gal.	3.45	—	3.50
St. Thomas	gal.	3.70	— 3.80
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes			
Benzonaphthol	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Berberine, Sulphate, 1-oz.c.v.oz.	2.50	—	3.00
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth Ammon. Citr., U.S.P. ....lb.	4.30	—	4.35
Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	4.00	—	4.05
Oxide, pd. ....lb.	4.10	—	4.15
Oxychloride	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Salicylate	lb.	—	3.35
Subbenzoate	lb.	4.70	— 4.75
Subcarbonate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	3.50
Subgalate	lb.	—	3.50
Subiodide	lb.	—	5.60
Subnitrate	lb.	—	3.20
Subsulicylate	lb.	—	3.90
Tannate	lb.	—	3.10
*Nominal.			
Hydrogen Peroxide, U.S.P., 10 gr. lots			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	7.25
12-oz. bottles	gross	—	16.25
16-oz. bottles	gross	—	19.25
Hydroquinone, bulk	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Iodides, See Potass. Iodide, etc.			
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Iodoform, Powdered, bulk...lb.	—	—	5.00
Crystals	lb.	—	5.55
Iron Citrate, U.S.P., VIII...lb.	—	—	1.42
and Ammon. Citrate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	1.27
Green scales, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	1.59
Phosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	1.18
Pyrophosphate, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	1.23
*Kamala, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	4.50
Laolin, hydrous, cans U.S.P. ....lb.	.35	—	.40
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.44	— .47
Lead Iodide, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	2.95
Licorice, U.S.P., Syrian....lb.	.24	—	.30
*St. I., bdls. Corigliano....lb.	.83	—	.84
Lithium Carbonate	lb.	—	1.50
Citrate	lb.	—	2.50
Lupulin	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Lycopodium, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	1.50
Magnesium Carb. U.S.P. ....lb.	.25	—	.29
Glycerophosphate	lb.	—	4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Oxide, tins light	lb.	—	1.10
Peroxide, cans	lb.	—	2.15
Magnesium Salicylate	lb.	.50	— .55
Sulphate, Epsom Salt, tech.			
100-lbs. ....lb.	2.25	—	2.50
U.S.P. 100-lbs. ....lb.	2.50	—	2.75
Manganese Glycerophos ...lb.	3.25	—	3.35
Hypophosphite, U.S.P., VIII...lb.	2.00	—	2.10
Iodide	lb.	—	4.85
Peroxide	lb.	.75	— .80
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	—	.55
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	5.85	— 5.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lb. ....ea.	—	—	75.00
Bisulphite	lb.	—	1.09
Blue Mass	lb.	—	.75
Powdered	lb.	—	.77
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	.73
50 p.c. ....lb.	—	—	1.02
Calomel, Amer. ....lb.	—	—	1.51
Corrosive Sublimate cryst. ....lb.	—	—	1.41
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	1.36
Iodide, Green	lb.	—	3.88
Red	lb.	—	3.98
Yellow	lb.	—	3.88
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	1.66
Powdered	lb.	—	1.76
White Precipitate	lb.	—	1.80
Powdered	lb.	—	1.85
with chalk	lb.	—	.75
Methyl salicylate	lb.	.35	— .45
Methylene Blue, medicinal....lb.	—	—	12.00
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums....lb.	—	.17	— .18
Morphine, Acet. bulk	oz.	—	10.80
Sulphate, bulk	oz.	—	10.80
Diacetyl. Hydcl. 5-oz. cansoz. ....lb.	14.00	—	14.20
Ethyl Hydcl. ....lb.	16.00	—	16.10
Naphthalene, See Coal Tar Products.			
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate....lb.	.16	—	.18
Sulphate	lb.	.27	— .29
Olive Oil, See Oils, Pg. 27			
Opium, cases, U.S.P. ....lb.	18.00	—	19.00
Granular	lb.	—	22.50
Powdered, U.S.P. ....lb.	—	—	20.00
Oxgall, pure U.S.P. ....lb.	1.50	—	1.55
Papain	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Paraffin White Oil, U.S.P. gal.	3.10	—	3.60
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.35	— .37
Pelolatum, light amber bbls....lb.	.08	—	.09
Cream White	lb.	.08	— .09
Lily White	lb.	.13	— .14
Snow White	lb.	.15	— .16
Phenolphthalein	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	—	.40
Red	lb.	—	.75
Pilocarpine	oz.	16.00	— 16.20
*Nominal			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Potassium acetate	lb.	—	1.00	
Bicarbonate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	.55	
Bisulphite	lb.	.45	.60	
C. P.	lb.	.75	.85	
Bromide Crystals, bulk	lb.	.55	.56	
Granulated	lb.	.50	.51	
Chromate, crystals, yellow, tech. 1-lb. c. b. 10.....	lb.	—	.75	
Citrate, bulk U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.98	
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	1.95	2.15	
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	2.15	2.20	
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.55	
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	1.00	
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	.65	.70	
Salicylate	lb.	—	2.00	
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	1.11	1.16	
Tartate, powdered	lb.	—	1.25	
Procaine, oz. bottles	7.00	7.50		
5 gr. bottles	1.50	1.60		
Quicksilver, See Mercury				
Quinine Sulph., 100-tins.oz.	—	.80		
1-oz. tins	—	.88		
Second Hands, Java.....	oz.	.85	.95	
Bisulphite, 100-oz. tins...oz.	—	.80		
Alkaloid	oz.	—	1.17	
Acetate	oz.	—	1.17	
Benzoate	oz.	—	1.17	
Citrate	oz.	—	1.17	
Dihydchloride	oz.	—	1.17	
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	1.07	
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	1.17	
Phosphate	oz.	—	1.07	
Salicylate	oz.	—	1.07	
Tannate	oz.	—	.80	
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins oz.	—	1.06		
Sulphate, tins	oz.	—	.70	
Resorcin crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	7.00	7.25	
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bxs.	lb.	—	.43	
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	—	.43	
Rosewater, triple	lb.	11.50	12.00	
Saccharin, U.S.P., soluble	lb.	4.50	5.00	
U.S.P., Insoluble	lb.	4.50	5.00	
Salicin, bulk	lb.	30.00	30.50	
Salol, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.75	.85	
Santonin, cryst., U.S.P.	lb.	49.00	49.25	
Powdered	lb.	49.50	49.75	
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	—	.33½	
Silver Nitrate, 500 oz. lots.oz.	—	.63		
Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.75	.80	
Marseilles, white	lb.	.19	.20	
Green, pure	lb.	.17	.18	
Ordinary	lb.	.15	.16	
Sodium Acetate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	.25	.29	
Benzoate, gran. U.S.P.	lb.	1.15	1.25	
Bicarb, U.S.P., powd., bbls.	lb.	.034	.04	
Bromide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.50	.51	
Cacodylate	oz.	—	1.40	
Chlorate, U.S.P., 8th Rev.				
crystals, c. b. 10.....	lb.	—	.40	
Granular, c. b. 10.....	lb.	—	.42	
Citrate, U.S.P. cryst. VIII.	lb.	—	1.29	
Granular, U.S.P.	lb.	—	1.44	
Cyanide 96-98	lb.	.30	.35	
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.50	2.60	
Hypophosphite, U.S.P.	lb.	1.10	1.15	
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.90	
Peroxide	lb.	.35	.40	
Phosphate, U.S.P., gran.	lb.	—	.13	
Recryst.	lb.	.17	.18	
Dried	lb.	.25	.26	
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.35	.45	
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt)	lb.	.05%	.07	
Spir. Ammonia, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	.55	
Aromatic, U.S.P.	lb.	.47	.50	
Nitrous Ether, U.S.P.	lb.	.48	.49	
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	1.65	
Strontrium Brom. Cryst. blk.	lb.	.50	.51	
Carbonate, pure	lb.	.55	.60	
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	3.50	
Nitrate	lb.	.24	.29	
Salicylate, U.S.P.	lb.	.50	.55	
Strychnine Alkd. cryst.	oz.	—	1.80	
Acetate	oz.	—	1.80	
Nitrate	oz.	—	1.80	
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	—	1.40	
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.56	.57	
Sulphonamol, 100-oz. lots.	1.15	1.20		
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	16.00	16.75	
Sulphonmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	13.00	14.00	
Sulphur, roll, bbls.	100 lbs.	—	2.75	
Flour, com'1	100 lbs.	—	2.85	
Flowers	100 lbs.	—	3.00	
Recip.	U.S.P.	lb.	.40	.41
Tartar. Emetic, tech.	lb.	.67	.67½	
U.S.P.	lb.	.73	.73½	
Terpine Hydrate	lb.	—	.52	
Thymol, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	9.00	
Iodide, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	13.25	13.50	
*Nominal				

1892 CHEMICALS 1919
and
DYESTUFFSFrench Prussiates
ALEX. C. FERGUSSON, JR.
450 Chestnut Street Philadelphia

WHERE TO BUY

Tin, bichloride, bbls.....	lb.	.28	.29
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.....	lb.	—	.75
Toluol. See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True.....	lb.	4.50	4.75
Artificial	lb.	.20	.23
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
Vanillin	oz.	—	.75
Veronal (See Barbital)			
Witch Hazel, Ext., dble dist.,	bbl.	.118	.120
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.21	.22
Chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.45	.50
Iodide, bulk	lb.	—	4.00
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	.75
Oxide, U.S.P., bbls.....	lb.	.22	.23
Stearate	lb.	.38	.42

Acids

Acetic, 28 p.c.	lb.	.03½	.04
Glacial	lb.	.14½	.15
Acetyl-salicylic	lb.	1.00	1.20
Benzoic, from gum.....	lb.	—	—
U.S.P. ex toluol.....	lb.	.95	1.00
Boric, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.13½	.15
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.13½	.15
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	1.55
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	6.20
Carbolic cryst., U.S.P., drs.	lb.	.08	.12
1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.20
5-lb. bottle	lb.	—	.28
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	—	.14
Chromic, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	1.50
Chrysophanic	lb.	—	.50
Citric, crystals, bbls.	lb.	—	.19
Powdered	lb.	—	.12
Second hands	lb.	1.15	1.17
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c.	gal.	1.15	1.25
Formic, 75 p.c., tech.	lb.	.36½	.38
Gallic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.60	1.65
Glycerophosphoric, 25 p.c.	lb.	—	.25
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1.150	oz.	—	.19
Hydrofluoric, 48 p.c. C.P.	lb.	.11	.11½
Hydrosilicofluoride, 10 p.c. tech.	lb.	.45	.45
20 p.c. tech.	lb.	.50	.60
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	lb.	2.40	2.50
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	lb.	.60	.65
Lactic, U.S.P., VIII.	lb.	—	.22
U.S.P., IX.	lb.	—	.24
Molybdic, C.P.	lb.	—	.80
Muriatic 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01½	.02
Nitric, 42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.08½
Nitro Muriatic	lb.	.20	.23
Oleic, purified	lb.	.23	.28
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.30	.35
Norwegian	lb.	.30	.32
Picric, kgs	lb.	.35	.40
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. c.syr.	U.S.P. lb.	.35	.36
25 p.c. tech.	lb.	.23½	.25½
Pyrogallic, resublimed	lb.	2.80	2.90
Crystals, bottles	lb.	2.50	2.60
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.08	.10
Technical	gal.	.12	.12½
Salicylic, Bulk, U.S.P.	lb.	.25	.35
Phosphoric, 85-88 p.c. c.syr.	U.S.P. lb.	.08	.09
25 p.c. tech.	lb.	.06	.06½
Tannic, technical	lb.	.65	.85
U.S.P., bulk	lb.	1.40	1.45
Tartaric Crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86½
Powdered, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.86½
Trichloroacetic, U.S.P.	lb.	4.40	4.50

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	11.00
Tech. Artificial	lb.	1.50	1.75
Free from chlorine	lb.	2.25	2.50
Sweet	lb.	1.00	1.10
Peach Kernel	lb.	—	.45
Amber, crude	lb.	2.40	2.50
*Rectified	lb.	4.25	4.50
Anise, U.S.P.	lb.	1.30	1.40
Bay, N. F.	lb.	2.75	3.00
Bergamot	lb.	6.25	6.50
Synthetic	lb.	4.00	4.50
Bois de Rose	lb.	5.50	5.75
Cade	lb.	1.00	1.25
Cajuput, bottle, Native, cs.	lb.	.85	.90
Camphor, By-Products	lb.	.12	.14
Japanese, white	lb.	.22	.25
Caraway, Rectified	lb.	7.50	8.00
Cassia, #25-30 p.c.	lb.	2.35	2.40
Lead, Free	lb.	2.50	2.60
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	3.00	3.10
Cedar Leaf	lb.	1.25	1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	lb.	—	30.00
Citronella, Native	lb.	.49	.51
Java	lb.	.65	.70
Cloves, can	lb.	1.80	1.85
Bottles	lb.	1.90	1.95
Copiba, U.S.P.	lb.	.90	1.00
*Coriander U.S.P.	lb.	—	.60
Cubeb, U.S.P.	lb.	8.50	9.00
Cumin	lb.	7.50	7.75
Erigeron	lb.	—	9.00
Eucalyptus, Australian, U.S.P.	lb.	.60	.65
Fennel, sweet, U.S.P.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Geranium, Rose Algerian	lb.	10.50	11.00
Bourbon (Reunion)	lb.	7.50	8.00
Turkish	lb.	5.25	5.50
Gingergrass	lb.	—	3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	1.15
Juniper Berries, rect.	lb.	8.50	8.75
Twice rect.	lb.	9.00	9.50
Wood	lb.	2.00	2.15
Lavender Flowers, U.S.P.	lb.	7.50	7.75
Garden	lb.	1.00	1.25
Spike	lb.	1.25	1.50
Lemon, U.S.P.	lb.	1.25	1.35
Lemongrass, Native	lb.	1.40	1.50
Limes, Expressed	lb.	4.75	5.00
Distilled	lb.	1.50	1.60
Linalool	lb.	4.25	4.50
Mace, distilled	lb.	2.00	2.16
*Mustard, natural	lb.	—	32.00
Artificial	lb.	13.00	14.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	—	100.00
Petale	lb.	—	120.00
Artificial	lb.	15.00	30.00
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.00	2.10
Orange, bitter	lb.	2.25	2.35
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	1.90
Italian	lb.	2.75	2.90
Origanum, Imitation	lb.	.45	.50
Orris Concrete	oz.	5.00	5.25
Patchouli	lb.	19.00	20.00
Pennyroyal, domestic	lb.	1.75	1.85
Imported	lb.	1.25	1.30
Nutmeg, U.S.P.	lb.	2.25	2.35
Orange, bitter	lb.	1.25	1.35
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	1.80	1.90
Peppermint, tins	lb.	9.00	9.50
Redistilled, U.S.P.	lb.	9.75	10.00
Bottles	lb.	9.50	10.00
Petit Grain, So. America	lb.	3.75	4.00
French	lb.	7.50	8.25
Pinus Sylvester	lb.	2.25	2.50
Pumilio	lb.	5.00	6.00
Rose, French	oz.	24.00	25.00
Artificial	oz.	2.50	3.50
Rosemary, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.50	1.60
Safrol	lb.	—	.60
Sandalwood, East India	lb.	11.50	12.50
West Indies	lb.	—	6.50
Sassafras, natural	lb.	2.10	2.25
Artificial	lb.	.43	.45
Savin	lb.	6.00	7.00
Spearmint	lb.	10.00	10.50
Spruce	lb.	.95	1.00
Tansy, Amer.	lb.	4.25	4.50
Thyme, red, French, U.S.P.	lb.	1.85	2.00
White, French	lb.	2.00	2.25
Wintergreen, leaf	lb.	6.50	7.00
Synthetic, U.S.P., bulk	lb.	.35	.45
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	3.50	4.00
Wormwood, Dom.	lb.	6.00	6.25
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	17.00	18.00
Manila	lb.	35.00	40.00
Artificial	lb.	—	12.00
*Nominal			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

OLEORESINS

*Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	16.50	-17.00
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.00	-4.50
Cubeb	lb.	7.50	-7.75
*Ginger	lb.	3.50	-3.75
*Malefern	lb.	16.00	-16.50
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	5.00	-5.25
Orris, domestic	lb.	-	-20.00
Imported	lb.	20.00	-21.00
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	7.50	-8.00
*Pepper, black	lb.	-	-7.00

Crude Drugs

MISCELLANEOUS

Agar, Agar, See Isinglass.	lb.	.75	-.80
No. 1	lb.	.72	-.75
No. 2	lb.	.67	-.70
No. 3	lb.	.40	-.45
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.50	-.55
Sweet	lb.	.45	-.50
Meal	lb.	.50	-.55
Ambergris, black	oz.	-	-10.00
Grey	lb.	-	-25.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	-.27
Powdered	lb.	.30	-.35
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.75	-.80
Burgundy Pitch, Dom.	lb.	.09	-.09 ^{1/2}
Cannabades, Chinese	lb.	.90	-.95
Powdered	lb.	1.15	-.20
Russian, whole	lb.	-	-3.50
Powdered	lb.	-	-3.75
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.05 ^{1/2}	-.07
Wood, powdered	lb.	.04	-.05
Civet	oz.	3.00	-.04
*Colocynth, Apples, Trieste	lb.	.30	-.35
Pulp, U.S.P.	lb.	-	-.45
Spanish Apples	lb.	.45	-.55
Cuttlefish Bones, Trieste	lb.	.63	-.68
Jewelers, large	lb.	1.60	-.170
Small	lb.	1.55	-.160
French	lb.	.55	-.60
Dragon's Blood, Mass.	lb.	.30	-.40
Reeds	lb.	3.00	-.35
Ergot, Russian	lb.	-	-3.00
Spanish	lb.	-	-3.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	.90	-.125
Hops, N. Y., 1918, prime	lb.	.36	-.38
Pacific Coast, 1918, prime	lb.	.38	-.40
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	-.81
*Russian	lb.	-	-10.00
See Agar Agar			
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.18	-.20
Honey, Calif.	lb.	.25	-.26
Manna, large flake	lb.	1.15	-.20
Small flake	lb.	.70	-.75
Moss, Iceland	lb.	.21	-.23
Irish	lb.	.12	-.14
Musk, pods, Cab.	oz.	12.00	-.12.40
Tonquin	oz.	25.00	-.26.00
Grain, Cab	oz.	18.50	-.19.00
Tonquin	lb.	40.00	-.43.00
*Synthetic	lb.	30.00	-.30.10
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.07	-.08
Powdered	lb.	.12	-.13
Poppy Heads	lb.	-	-.128
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	-.55
Ground	lb.	-	-.60
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.95	-.3.20
Powdered	lb.	3.05	-.3.30
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.27	-.28
Storax, liquid cases	lb.	3.00	-.3.25
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.15	-.16
Kegs	per kg	6.95	-.7.40

BALMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.57	-.59
South American	lb.	.75	-.80
Fir, Canada	lb.	7.90	-.8.00
Oregon	gal.	1.60	-.1.65
Peru	lb.	3.50	-.3.65
Tolu	lb.	1.15	-.1.25

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.28	-.30
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.17	-.21
Blackhawk, of root.	lb.	.60	-.65
of Tree	lb.	.35	-.40
Buckthorn	lb.	.23	-.24
Calisaya	lb.	.95	-.1.00
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	1.85 ^{1/2}	-.20
Cascara, quills	lb.	.24	-.25
Siftings	lb.	.12	-.13
Chestnut	lb.	.10	-.10 ^{1/2}

*Nominal

WHERE TO BUY

Antoine Chiris Co.
NEW YORK
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS
ESSENTIAL OILS
SYNTHETIC CHEMICALS

Linden, with leaves	lb.	.35	-.37
Without Leaves	lb.	.65	-.70
Malva, blue	lb.	3.00	-.3.30
Black	lb.	.55	-.60
Mullein	lb.	1.79	-.1.80
Orange	lb.	1.95	-.2.00
Poppy, red	lb.	.95	-.1.10
Rosemary	lb.	.69	-.70
Saffron, American	lb.	.35	-.35
Valencia	lb.	13.50	-.13.75
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbados	lb.	.98	-.1.05
Cape	lb.	.13	-.15
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08	-.09
Socotrine, whole	lb.	.90	-.1.00
Powdered	lb.	-	-.1.10
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	1.46	-.1.53
Powdered	lb.	1.49	-.1.53
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.50	-.51
Seconds	lb.	-	-
Sorts Amber	lb.	.16	-.17
Powdered	lb.	.35	-.40
*Asafoetida, whole U.S.P.	lb.	5.00	-.5.40
Powdered	lb.	5.00	-.5.40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	.80	-.85
Sumatra	lb.	.33	-.38
Camphor, ref.	lb.	-	-.2.50
Catechu	lb.	.11	-.15
*Chicle, Mexican	lb.	-	-
Euphorbium	lb.	.23	-.26
Powdered	lb.	.30	-.34
Galbanum	lb.	1.38	-.1.45
Gamboge	lb.	1.95	-.2.05
Guaiac	lb.	.40	-.4.30
Hemlock	lb.	.33	-.30
Kino	lb.	.49	-.59
Mastic	lb.	1.15	-.1.20
Myrrh, Select	lb.	.50	-.50
Sorts	lb.	.70	-.75
Sittings	lb.	-	-
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.15	-.14
Tears	lb.	.18	-.20
Sandarac	lb.	.60	-.65
*Senegal, picked	lb.	.34	-.39
Sorts	lb.	.28	-.30
Spruce	lb.	.63	-.72
Styrax, Art. cases	lb.	1.80	-.1.85
Thus, per bbl.	lb.	280	-.21.00
Tragacanth, Aleppo first	lb.	3.25	-.3.50
Seconds	lb.	2.90	-.3.00
*Thirds	lb.	2.75	-.2.95
Turkey, firsts	lb.	-	-
*Seconds	lb.	-	-
Thirds	lb.	-	-

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.74	-.79
St. Ignatius	lb.	.27	-.28
St. John's Bread	lb.	.29	-.30
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	1.30	-.1.40
Para	lb.	1.10	-.1.15
Surinam	lb.	1.00	-.1.10
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.25	-.5.25
Cuts	lb.	3.25	-.3.50
Bourbon	lb.	2.75	-.3.00
South American	lb.	2.95	-.3.20
Tahiti, White Label	lb.	1.50	-.1.60
Green Label	lb.	1.40	-.1.50

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	1.30	-.1.35
XX	lb.	1.34	-.1.39
Powdered	lb.	1.35	-.1.40
Fish	lb.	.65	-.69
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.67	-.70
Juniper	lb.	.08	-.09
Laurel	lb.	.08	-.10
Poke	lb.	.10	-.11
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	-.13
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.14	-.16
Sloe	lb.	.40	-.42

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	.65	-.70
Powdered	lb.	.85	-.95
Borage	lb.	.59	-.69
Calendula, Petals	lb.	1.05	-.1.20
Chamomile, German	lb.	-	-
Hungarian type	lb.	.45	-.48
Roman	lb.	.60	-.70
Spanish	lb.	.40	-.45
Clover Tops	lb.	.13	-.15
Dogwood	lb.	.17	-.18
Elder	lb.	.32	-.35
Insect, open	lb.	.35	-.37
*Closed	lb.	.43	-.45
Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.30	-.35
Powd. Flowers	lb.	.45	-.50
*Koussé	lb.	-	-
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.24	-.26
Select	lb.	.30	-.35
*Nominal			

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Plantain	lb.	.12	—	.14	Musk, Russian	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Sunflower, domestic	lb.	.18	—	.19	
Pulsatilla	lb.	2.50	—	3.00	Orris, Florentine bold	lb.	.29	—	.30	South American	lb.	.14	—	.15	
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.10	—	.11	Verona	lb.	.28	—	.29	Manchurian	lb.	—	—	—	
Rose, red	lb.	1.25	—	1.28	Finger	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	Worm, American	lb.	.10	—	.12	
Rosemary	lb.	.14	—	.15	Pairera Brava	lb.	.30	—	.32	Levant	lb.	1.00	—	1.10	
Rue	lb.	—	—	—	Pellitory	lb.	.29	—	.31	SPICES					
Sage, Austrian, stemless	lb.	—	—	—	Pink, true	lb.	.65	—	.75	Capsicum, African pods	lb.	.16½	—	.17½	
"Grinding	lb.	—	—	—	Pleurisy	lb.	.18	—	.19	Bombay	lb.	.13	—	.13½	
Greek, stemless	lb.	.10½	—	.10½	Poke	lb.	.10	—	.11	Japan Caps	lb.	.12½	—	.13	
Spanish	lb.	.10	—	.10½	Rhatany	lb.	.14	—	.15	Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22	
Savory	lb.	.20½	—	.21	*Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	China, Selected, mats.	lb.	.22	—	.23	
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.90	—	1.00	Chips	lb.	—	—	Saigon, assortment	lb.	.40	—	.43		
Half Leaf	lb.	.70	—	.80	Cuts	lb.	—	—	Cassia Buds	lb.	.21	—	.22		
Siftings	lb.	.30	—	.32	High Dried	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Chillies, Japan	lb.	.13	—	.13½	
Powdered	lb.	.42	—	.45	Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.79	—	.82	Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.30	—	.33	
Timevelly	lb.	.13	—	.20	American	lb.	.38	—	.43	Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.19	—	.20	
Pods	lb.	.10	—	.12	Mexican	lb.	.30	—	.31	Amboynas	lb.	.35	—	.36	
Skullcap, Western	lb.	.35	—	.38	Seneca, Northern	lb.	.95	—	1.00	Penang	lb.	.70	—	.80	
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	—	.22	Southern	lb.	1.10	—	1.15	Ginger, African	lb.	.12	—	.17	
Squaw Vine	lb.	.27	—	.30	Serpentaria	lb.	.65	—	.70	Cochin, "D"	lb.	.16	—	.17	
Stramonium	lb.	.18	—	.20	Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.16	—	.17	Jamaica, white good	lb.	.17½	—	.18	
Tansy	lb.	.10	—	.11	Snake, Canada natural	lb.	.40	—	.45	Japan	lb.	.09½	—	.10	
Thyme, Spanish	lb.	.11	—	.11½	Stripped	lb.	.46	—	.49	Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.50	—	.52	
French	lb.	.14	—	.14½	Spikenard	lb.	.30	—	.32	Banda, No. 2	lb.	.43½	—	.44	
Uva Ursi	lb.	.10	—	.11	Spill,	lb.	.14	—	.15	Batavia, No. 2	lb.	.40	—	.41	
Witch Hazel	lb.	.06½	—	.08	Stillingia	lb.	.13	—	.14	Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.25	—	.26	
Wormwood imported	lb.	.14	—	.17	Stone	lb.	.12	—	.14	Pepper, Black, Sing.	lb.	.18	—	.19	
Yerba Santa	lb.	.10	—	.12	Turmeric Madras	lb.	.16	—	.16½	White	lb.	.25	—	.25½	
ROOTS					Aleppy	lb.	.16	—	.16½	Pimento, Select	lb.	.08	—	.084	
aconite, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	—	.45	China	lb.	.10½	—	.11	WAXES					
Powdered	lb.	.49	—	.55	Unicorn false (Helonias)	lb.	.55	—	.57	Bayberry	lb.	.40	—	.41	
German	lb.	—	—	True (Aletris)	lb.	.60	—	.65	Bees, light, crude	lb.	.39	—	.42		
*Powdered	lb.	—	—	*Valerian, Belgian	lb.	1.25	—	1.30	Light, refined	lb.	.46	—	.47		
Alkanet	lb.	2.50	—	2.75	*English	lb.	—	—	Dark	lb.	.41	—	.43		
Athaea, cut	lb.	.79	—	.80	*German	lb.	—	—	Candelilla	lb.	.31	—	.32		
Whole	lb.	.35	—	.40	*Japanese	lb.	—	—	Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.81	—	.82		
Angelica, American	lb.	.37	—	.48	Yellow Dock	lb.	.12	—	.15	No. 1	lb.	.80	—	.81	
Imported	lb.	.39	—	.40	Domestic	lb.	—	—	No. 2	lb.	.60	—	.60		
Artemis	lb.	.85	—	1.00	Yellow Parilla	lb.	.11	—	.12	No. 3	lb.	.39	—	.43	
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.24½	—	.25	SEEDS				Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	—	—	.15		
Bermuda	lb.	.56	—	.60	*Anise, Levant	lb.	—	—	White	lb.	—	—	.16		
St. Vincent	lb.	.40	—	.42	Star	lb.	.20	—	.20½	Chalky	lb.	—	—	.36	
Bamboo Krier	lb.	.12	—	.16	Spanish	lb.	.22	—	.22½	Japan	lb.	.14	—	.16	
Bearfoot	lb.	.09	—	.10	Canary, "Spanish"	lb.	.21	—	.22	Montan, crude	lb.	—	—	—	
Beladonna	lb.	1.50	—	1.75	Morocco	lb.	—	—	Bleached	lb.	—	—	—		
Powdered	lb.	.65	—	.90	South American	lb.	.25	—	.25½	Orpokite, crude, brown	lb.	.35	—	.36	
berberis, Aquifolium	lb.	.14	—	.17	Caraway, African	lb.	.35	—	.36	*Green	lb.	—	—	—	
Beth	lb.	.18	—	.20	*Dutch	lb.	.33	—	.34	"Refined, white	lb.	—	—	—	
Blood	lb.	.65	—	.70	Domestic	lb.	.68	—	.69	*Domestic	lb.	—	—	—	
Blueflag	lb.	.32	—	.34	Cardamom, bleached	lb.	.70	—	.90	Refined, yellow	lb.	—	—	—	
Bryonia	lb.	.24	—	.26	Celery	lb.	.36	—	.38	Paraffin, ref'd 128 deg. m.p.	lb.	.124	—	.13	
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.19	—	.21	Colchicum	lb.	.34	—	.37	*Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.15	—	.16	
American	lb.	.18	—	.19	Conium	lb.	.39	—	.40	Stearic Acid					
Calamus, bleached	lb.	.60	—	.75	Coriander, Bombay	lb.	.05	—	.06	Single pressed	lb.	.17	—	.18	
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.20	—	.21	Morocco, Unbleached	lb.	.07	—	.07½	Double pressed	lb.	.19½	—	.20	
Cobosh, black	lb.	.10	—	.12	Mogador, Unbleached	lb.	.05	—	.05½	Triple pressed	lb.	.20½	—	.21	
Blue	lb.	.14	—	.15	Bleached	lb.	—	—							
Colchicum	lb.	1.75	—	2.00	*Cumin, Levant	lb.	.17½	—	.19						
Colombo, whole	lb.	.24	—	.29	*Malta	lb.	.18½	—	.19½						
Comfrey	lb.	.21	—	.22	Morocco	lb.	.08	—	.08½						
Cuver's	lb.	.17	—	.18	Dill	lb.	.14	—	.14½						
Cranesbill, see Geranium				Fennel, French	lb.	.14	—	.14½							
Dandelion, English	lb.	.26	—	.27	*German, small	lb.	—	—							
American	lb.	.26	—	.27	*Romanian, small	lb.	—	—							
Doggrass, Dom.	lb.	.39	—	.45	Flax, whole	per bbl.	18.25	—	19.00						
Cut Bermudas	lb.	.29	—	.30	Ground	lb.	.11	—	.12						
Echinacea	lb.	.35	—	.36	FoenuGreek	lb.	.05½	—	.05½						
Elecampane	lb.	.12	—	.14	Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.07½	—	.08						
Galangal	lb.	.28	—	.30	*Russian	lb.	—	—							
Geisemium	lb.	.09	—	.13	Job's Tears, white	lb.	.05½	—	.06						
Gentian	lb.	.15	—	.16	Larkspur	lb.	.11	—	.14						
Powdered	lb.	.19	—	.20	Lobelia	lb.	.40	—	.45						
Geranium	lb.	.07	—	.09	Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	—	—							
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.16	—	.21	*Dutch	lb.	—	—							
Bleached	lb.	.26	—	.28	Bombay, Brown	lb.	.21	—	.22						
*Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	4.00	—	4.50	California, Trieste, brown	lb.	.22	—	.23						
Wild, Eastern	lb.	5.00	—	6.00	Chinese, Yellow	lb.	.08	—	.08½						
Northwestern	lb.	—	—	English, yellow	lb.	.30	—	.31							
Southern	lb.	—	—	Parsley	lb.	.23	—	.25							
Golden Seal	lb.	5.30	—	5.35	Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.57½	—	.58						
Powdered	lb.	5.85	—	6.00	Russian blue	lb.	.30	—	.32						
Hellebore, Black, Imported	lb.	1.40	—	1.50	Indian	lb.	.13	—	.14						
White, Domestic	lb.	.21	—	.22	Quince	lb.	.15	—	.20						
Powdered	lb.	.25	—	.26	Rape, English	lb.	—	—							
Imported	lb.	—	—	Japanese small	lb.	.08	—	.08½							
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Domestic	lb.	.08½	—	.09						
Powdered	lb.	—	—	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15							
Rio, whole	lb.	2.25	—	2.50	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Jalap, whole	lb.	—	—	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15							
Powdered	lb.	—	—	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15							
Kava Kava	lb.	.18	—	.19	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Lady Slipper	lb.	.85	—	.90	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Licorice, "Russian, cut"	lb.	.80	—	.90	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Spanish, natural bales	lb.	.18	—	.20	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Selected	lb.	.28	—	.30	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Powdered	lb.	.27	—	.28	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Lavage, American	lb.	.73	—	.75	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Manaca	lb.	.27	—	.29	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Mandrake	lb.	.14	—	.15	Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						
Nominal					Nominal	lb.	.14	—	.15						

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blanc Fixe, dry	lb.	.05	-.05%
Barium, chloride	ton	—	85.00
Dioxide	lb.	.26	— .27
80-82 p.c.	lb.	—	.20
86-88 p.c.	lb.	—	.22
88-90 p.c.	lb.	—	.24
Nitrate	lb.	.1134	— .124
Barytes, floated, white	ton	25.00	— 35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	— 18.00
Bleaching Pd., f.o.b. wks	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.80
Calcium Acetate	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.10
Carbide	lb.	.073	— .08
Carbonate	lb.	—	—
Chloride, solid, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	22.50	— 24.50
Granulated, f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	—	—
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	— 34.00
Gran, second hands	ton	40.00	— 45.00
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.071/2	—
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.14	— .15
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.30	— .32
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	7.50	— 7.65
Second hands	lb.	—	.08
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .13
Cyanide chlor. Mix., 73-76	lb.	—	.25
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.85	— 2.10
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	.30	— 3.50
Refined	gal.	—	.55
Hydrofluoric Ac. 03 p.c.	bbls.	—	.08
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.11
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	.12
Lead Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	—	.12
Broken Cakes	lb.	.12	— .13
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .14
Argentate, powdered	lb.	.27	— .30
Paste	lb.	.15	— .17
*Nitrate	lb.	—	.15
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd. f.	ton	.093	— .094
Foreign	lb.	—	—
Red, American	lb.	—	.104
Sulphate, basic	lb.	—	.084
White, Basic Carb. Amer. dry	lb.	—	.094
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	.104
English	lb.	—	—
Lime, hydrate	lb.	Nominal	—
Sulphur solution	gal.	—	—
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	42.00	— 44.00
f.o.b. N. Y.	ton	65.00	— 70.00
Muriatic acid,	—	—	—
*18 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.30	— 1.40
20 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.50	— 1.75
22 deg. carboys	100 lbs.	1.75	— 1.85
Nickel oxide	lb.	.60	— .70
Salts, single	lb.	.15	— .16
double	lb.	.13	— .14
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.061/2	— .064
*38 deg. carboys	lb.	.071/2	— .071/2
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.073	— .08
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.082	— .09
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb. f.	lb.	—	.051/2
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.051/2
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	.061/2
Phosphorus, red	lb.	—	.75
Yellow	lb.	—	.35
Plaster of Paris	bbls.	1.50	— 1.76
True Dental	bbls.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.40	— .45
Sticks	lb.	2.00	— 2.20
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	—	.34
Carbonate, calc. U.S.P.	lb.	—	.65
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered, American	lb.	.35	— .40
Japanese	lb.	.29	— .30
Muriate, basic 80 p.c.	ton	150.00	— 225.00
Permanganate, U.S.P.	lb.	—	.75
Commercial 97-98 p.c.	lb.	—	.70
Prussian, red	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Yellow	lb.	.45	— .50
Saltpetre, Granulated	lb.	—	.20
Refined	lb.	.3134	— .3134
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags	100 lbs.	—	—
In hbls.	100 lbs.	—	—
Caustic, 76 p.c. Solid 100 lbs.	—	—	2.75
Ground, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.00
Sodium Acetate	lb.	.08	— .09
Bichromate	lb.	.10	— .10%
Bisulphite	lb.	—	—
Carbonate, Sal. Soda in bbls	—	—	1.25
Chlorate	lb.	.16	— .18
Cyanide	lb.	.30	— .35
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	2.60	— 3.00
Kegs	100 lbs.	3.00	— 3.25
*Nitrate, tech.	100 lbs.	—	— 4.32%
Refined	lb.	.063	— .07
Nitrite	lb.	.14	— .16
Prussiate, Yellow	lb.	.26	— .30
Silicate, 60 p.c.	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
40 p.c.	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.75
*Nominal	—	—	—

WHERE TO BUY

ZINC OXIDE

Lead Free

Katzenbach & Bullock Co.

New York Trenton Chicago
Boston San Francisco

Sod. Sulph., Gl'b. salt	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.80
Sulphide 60-62 p.c. cryst.	lb.	.05	— .06
30-32 p.c.	lb.	.02	— .03
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	60.00	— 70.00
*f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	—	—
Sulphur Dioxide Com.	lb.	.11	— .12
Dry	lb.	.11	— .12
Sulphuric Acid	60 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	12.00
66 deg. f.o.b. wks.	ton	20.00	— 22.00
Oleum, f.o.b. wks.	ton	24.00	— 26.00
Battery Acid car's per 100lbs.	Nominal	—	—
Tin, bichloride	lb.	.27	— .28
Zinc, carbonate	lb.	.18	— .21
Chloride, Fused	lb.	—	.081/2
Granulated	lb.	—	.131/2
Oxide, French	lb.	.12	— .13
Leaded	lb.	.0834	— .101/2
Sulphate	lb.	.0494	— .0672

Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	—
a-Naphthol	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
b-Naphthol, distilled	lb.	—	.55
Sublimed	lb.	.75	— .85
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	.45	— .50
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
p-Nitroanilin	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.18	— .19
Nitrobenzol	lb.	—	.14
Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.40	— .45
o-Nitrophenol	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.65	— .70
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	.40	— .45
Paranitraniline	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	—
Resorcin, crystals, U.S.P.	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Resorcin, Technical	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	.25
Toluidin	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
o-Toluidine	lb.	.40	— .45
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.40	— .50
Xylylidine	lb.	.45	— .50

COAL-TAR COLORS

ACID COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.15	— 1.70
Blue	lb.	3.00	— 5.00
Brown	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Fuchsin	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Orange II	lb.	.50	— .60
Orange III	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Red	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Violet 10B	lb.	8.00	— 10.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 7.50
Alkaline Blue, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Alkaline Blue, Imp.	lb.	16.00	— 18.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	—	2.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Erythrosine	lb.	12.00	— 14.00
Fast Light Yellow, 2-G.	lb.	3.75	— 4.25
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't.	lb.	4.60	— 5.00
Granine	lb.	8.75	— 9.25
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	.75
Indigoite, conc.	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Indigoite, paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 2.75
Medium Green	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Orange Y conc.	lb.	.65	— .75
Patent Blue, Swiss Type	lb.	12.00	— 15.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Scarlet 2R	lb.	1.10	— 1.30
Tartrazine, Dom.	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Tartrazine, Imp.	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Uranine	lb.	10.00	— 11.00
Wool Green S. Swiss	lb.	—	.55
Yellow for Wool	lb.	1.50	— 2.25

DIRECT COLORS:

Black	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Sky Blue	lb.	4.00	— 6.00
Blue	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Brown	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bordeaux	lb.	1.75	— 2.75
Fast Red	lb.	3.50	— 6.00
Fast Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.00
Yellow	lb.	2.75	— 4.00
Violet con't	lb.	2.75	— 5.00
Benz. Purperine 10B	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Benz. Purperine 4B	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Chrysophenine, Dom.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Chrysophenine, Imp.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Congo Red 4B Type	lb.	1.60	— 2.25
Diamine Sky Blue F. F.	lb.	9.25	— 13.00
Oxamine Violet	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Primuline, Dom.	lb.	—	— 3.50
Black	lb.	.70	— 1.00
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	lb.	.65	— .70
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.70	— .75
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

oil colors:

Black	lb.	—	—
Blue	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Orange	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Red III	lb.	1.65	— 2.00
Red IV	lb.	1.80	— 3.50
Scarlet	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Yellow	lb.	1.70	— 2.00
Nigrosine, sps. sol.	lb.	.65	— .70
Nigrosine water sol., blue	lb.	.70	— .75
Jet	lb.	.90	— 1.00

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

SULPHUR COLORS:

Black	lb.	.40	— .45
Blue, Dom.	lb.	.50	— .60
Blue sol., Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Brown	lb.	.35	— .45
Green	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Navy Blue	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Yellow	lb.	1.50	— 2.50

CHROME COLORS:

Aizarin Blue, bright	lb.	7.75	— 9.25
Aizarin, medium	lb.	6.25	— 7.50
Aizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Aizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.00
Aizarin Red, W. S. Paste	lb.	5.00	— 10.00
Aizarin Yellow G.	lb.	—	— 1.35
Aizarin Yellow R.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Chrome Black, Dom.	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Chrome Black, Imp.	lb.	3.30	— 4.00
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Green, Dom.	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Chrome Red	lb.	—	— 2.00

BASIC COLORS:

Auramine, Single O. Dom.	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Auramine, Double O. Imp.	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
Bismarck Brown Y.	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Bismarck Brown R.	lb.	—	— 1.15
Chrysoidine R	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Crystal Violet	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Emerald Green Crystals	lb.	—	— 9.00
Green Crystals, Brilliant	lb.	12.00	— 13.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	—	— .75
Fuchshine Crystals, Dom.	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Fuchshine Crystals, Imp.	lb.	12.00	— 12.50
Magenta Acid, Dom.	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Magenta Crystals, Imp.	lb.	10.00	— 12.00
Malachite Green, Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Malachite Green, Powd.	lb.	—	— 4.50
Methylene Blue, tech.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Methyl Violet	lb.	2.60	— 2.75
Phosphine G. Domestic	lb.	7.00	— 10.00
Rhodamine B, ex. 'con't.	lb.	—	— 50.00
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Victoria Blue, B.	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Blue, base, Dom.	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Victoria Green	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Victoria Red	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.00	— 8.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Anatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.06	— .07
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.74	— .85
Gambier, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Oudes	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Guatemala	lb.	2.15	— 2.75
Karpas	lb.	2.25	— 2.75
Madras	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .30
Nugalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	1.25	— 1.30
Chinese	lb.	.33	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Sumac, China, f.o.b. mill.	lb.	—	— .07
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.16	— 16 1/2
Aleppay	lb.	16 1/2	— .17
Pubna	lb.	10	— .11

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	.06	— .08
Canewood, chips	lb.	.18	— .20
Fustic, stocks	ton	42.00	— 48.00
Chips	lb.	.04	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
"Lewood" Sticks	ton	40.00	— 50.00
Chips	lb.	.03	— .05
Quercitron, see tanning.	lb.	—	—
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.17	— .19

EXTRACTS

Archil, Double	lb.	15 1/4	— 17 1/4
Triple	lb.	—	— .15
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .18
Cutch, Mangrove, seen tanning.	lb.	—	—
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	—	— .15
Liquid	lb.	Nominal	—
Tablet	lb.	Nominal	—
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	—
English	lb.	—	— .20
Concentrated	lb.	—	—
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic, Solid	lb.	.25	— .26
Crystals 100 p.c.	lb.	.28	— .30
Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.13	— .14
Liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.15	— .16

"Nominal."

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

27

WHERE TO BUY

E. F. DREW & CO., Inc.
50 BROAD ST.

NEW YORK

Antline Dyestuffs
Dyewood Extracts
Industrial Oils
Chemicals

Gall	lb.	.30	— .32
Hematine Extract 51 deg.	lb.	.11	— .13 1/2
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.27	— .28
Hypernic, liquid, 51 deg.	lb.	.28	— .30
Indigo, natural	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Extract	lb.	.30	— .37
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Logwood, solid	lb.	.22	— .24
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	.27	— .28
51 deg., Twaddle	lb.	.11	— .10 1/2
Contract	lb.	—	—
Osage Orange, Extract 42 deg.	lb.	.09	— .16
Crystals, 100 p.c.	lb.	—	— .20
Paste	lb.	—	— .10
Persian Berries	lb.	—	—
Quercitron, 51 deg.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Powdered, 100 p.c.	lb.	.15	— .16
MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS	lb.	—	—
Albumen, Egg	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Blood, imported	lb.	.80	— .85
Domestic	lb.	.70	— .80
Prussian blue	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Soluble	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.13	— .18
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.12	— .14
100-lb. tins	lb.	—	— .12
520-lb. casks	lb.	—	— .11
Carload lots	lb.	—	— .10
RAW TANNING MATERIALS	lb.	—	—
Algarobilla	ton	140.00	— 150.00
Divi Divi	ton	74.00	— 80.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Mangrove, African, 38 p.c.	ton	—	— 60.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	— 50.00
*Myrobalans	ton	—	— 75.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	— 16.00
Ground	ton	—	— 17.50
Quercitron Bark rough	ton	13.00	— 15.00
Ground	ton	27.00	— 29.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. tan.	ton	15.00	— 120.00
Virginia, 25 p.c. tan.	ton	75.00	— 85.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	—
Beard	ton	—	—
Wattle Bark	ton	70.00	— 75.00
TANNING EXTRACTS	lb.	—	—
Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03	— .03 1/2
Clarified, 25 p.c. ton.	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	—
Clarified	lb.	—	—
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.17	— .18
Common	lb.	.15	— .16
Cubes, Singapore	lb.	.20	— .21
Cubes, Java	lb.	—	— .14
Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.05	— .05 1/2
Larch, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.03 1/2	— .04 1/2
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08 1/4	— .08 1/4
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan.	lb.	.09	— .14
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.08	— .10
Muskego., 23-30 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/2
Myrobalans, liq. 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	—
"Solid, 50 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	— .05 1/4
Quercitron, liquid, 35 p.c. tan., untreated	lb.	.05	— .06
"35 p.c. tan., bleaching	lb.	.07	— .08
"Solid, 65 p.c. tan., ordinary	lb.	.09 1/4	— .10
"Clarified	lb.	—	—
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan.	lb.	—	—
50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 1/4	— .01 1/4
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan.	lb.	.07 1/2	— .08
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan.	lb.	Nominal	—
Oils	lb.	—	—
ANIMAL AND FISH (Carloads)	lb.	—	—
Cod Newfoundland	gal.	—	— 1.00
Domestic, prime	gal.	—	— .95
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	88.00	— 85.00
*Norwegian	bbl.	130.00	— 135.00
"Nominal.	lb.	—	—
Neutral, filtered lemon	lb.	33@34	—
gravity	lb.	—	— .35
White 30@31 gravity	lb.	.50	— .75
Paraffin, high viscosity	lb.	.40	— .41
903 sp. gr.	lb.	.36	— .38
Red Paraffin	lb.	.36	— .38
Spindle, filtered	lb.	.40	— .47
No. 200	lb.	.40	— .43
No. 100	lb.	.35	— .36
No. 110	lb.	.33	— .34
"Nominal.	lb.	—	—

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES

(Carloads ex-dock)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	lb.	—	.76
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	lb.	.64	.66
*Turpentine, Destuctive distilled, bbls.	lb.	.62	.65
*Pitch, prime	200-lb. bbl.	7.50	8.00
Rosin, com to g'd.	200-lb. bbl.	11.50	13.00
*Tar, kiln-burnt, pure 50-gal.	bbls.	12.50	13.00

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	.70	.72
*Diamond 'I'	lb.	—	—
V. S. O.	lb.	.70	.72
Fine Orange	lb.	.54	.57
Second Orange	lb.	.50	.52
T. N.	lb.	.47	.48
A. C. Garnet	lb.	.47	.48
Button	lb.	—	.65
Regular, bleached	lb.	.46	.47
Bone, dry	lb.	.36	.57

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas	—	—	54.50
f. o. b. New Orleans	—	—	—
Cottonseed Meal, f.o.b. Atlanta	—	—	56.00
Columbia	—	—	53.00
New Orleans	ton	—	—
Corn Cake	short ton	55.00	57.00
Meal	short ton	59.00	64.26
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	—	65.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	—	65.00

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.15	.16
Caracas	lb.	.16	.17
Hayti	lb.	.13	.14
Maracaibo	lb.	.24	.28
Trinidad	lb.	.15	.16
Nominal.	—	—	—

DEXTRINES AND STARCHES

British Gum	per 100 lbs.	7.00	8.50
Dextrine, Corn, white or yellow	per 100 lbs.	5.75	6.25
Potato, white or canary	lb.	.14	.16
Starch, Corn, bags & bbls.	4.30	4.52	
Pearl, Globe, bags & bbls.	4.37	4.57	
Powdered	lb.	4.75	5.07
Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	.10
Imported, duty paid	lb.	—	.10

REFINED SUGAR

(Prices in Barrels)	Ar. Fed. War.
Powdered	Amer. Nat. bu'le eral
XXXX	9.15 9.15 9.15 9.15
Confectioners A	9.20 9.20 9.20 9.20
Standard Gran.	9.05 9.05 9.05 9.05

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

(Carlots)

Menhamen, crude, f.o.b. Mills	gal.	—	.65
Light, strained	gal.	—	1.00
Yellow, bleached	gal.	—	1.05
White, bleached, winter	gal.	—	1.10
Neatsfoot, 20 deg.	gal.	—	1.65
30 deg, cold test	gal.	—	1.50
40 deg, cold test	gal.	—	1.25
Dark	gal.	—	.80
Prime	gal.	—	1.25
Red (Crude oleic acid)	lb.	.10	.11
Saponified	lb.	.11	.12
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.18	.18
Double pressed	lb.	.19	.19

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls.	lb.	.24	.25
No. 3	lb.	.22	.23
Cocoanut, Dom. Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	—	.14
Ceylon, Tanks	lb.	—	.12
Cochin, bbls., Dom.	lb.	—	.16

*Nominal.

†Buyers' Tanks

Corn, crude, bbls.	lb.	—	.18
Refined, barrels	lb.	—	.21
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	lb.	—	.17
Summer, yellow, prime	bbls.	.21	.22

Winter, Yellow	gal.	—	.13
Linseed, raw car lots	gal.	—	.13
5-bbl. lots	gal.	—	.15
Olive, denatured	lb.	—	.22

*Foods	lb.	—	—
Palm Lagos, casks	lb.	—	—
Niger	lb.	.17	.18
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	—	.17
Peanut, edible	lb.	.22	.23

*Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	—	.13
Pine, white steam	gal.	.57	.58
Sesame, domestic, edible	gal.	—	.16
*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	lb.	.14	.15

*Soya Bean, N. Y. bbls.	lb.	.14	.15
GREASES, LARDS, TALLows	(New York Markets)	—	—
Grease, *white	lb.	.09	.10
Yellow	lb.	.07	.08
House	lb.	.07	.07
Brown	lb.	.05	.07

Lard City	lb.	—	—
Compound	lb.	—	.23
Stearine, lard	lb.	—	.31
Oleo	lb.	.22	.23
Tallow, edible	lb.	.17	.17

City, prime	lb.	.11	.12
Choice Country	lb.	.17	.18

(Chicago Markets)

Tallow, edible	lb.	.17	.18
City Fancy	lb.	.12	.12
Prime Packers	lb.	.11	.12
Grease, Choice White	lb.	.10	.11
"A" White	lb.	.09	.10
"B" White	lb.	.08	.08
Yellow	lb.	.08	.08
Brown	lb.	.07	.07
Bone	lb.	.06	.06
House	lb.	.07	.08
Stearine, prime oleo.	lb.	.22	.23
Lard, city steam	lb.	—	.28

*Nominal.

†Buyers' Tanks

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from April 12 to April 19—Exports for the month of February

Imports

ACIDS—Cresylic, 100 casks, Hull, The Barrett Co.	8 casks, London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.
Citric, 50 kegs, London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.	10 kegs, London, C. F. Stork & Co.
Crystals, 10 kegs, London, Equitable Trust Co.	100 kegs, London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.
Acid Gas, 2 kegs, Liverpool, United Fruit Co.	Acid Gas, 18 tubes, London, A. E. Patterson Co.
ALMONDS, BITTER—100 bags, Barcelona, Lazard Freres.	100 bags, Barcelona, J. B. Moors & Co.
ARGOLIS—51 bbls., Barcelona, H. Fuller & Goodwin & Co.	35 sacks, South Pacific ports, Overseas Products Co.
ANTIMONY—5 cs., Tampico, American Smelting & Refining Co.	35 sacks, Cristobal, Dunham Fox & Co.
ARGOLS—51 bbls., Barcelona, H. Fuller & Goodwin & Co.	35 sacks, Cristobal, Dunham Fox & Co.
ARSENIC—147 barrels, Tampico, American Metals Co.	700 barrels, Tampico, American Metals Co.
BALSAM COPAIBA—13 cs., Cristobal, Brown Bros. & Co.; 5 cs., Cristobal, Mercantile Bank of Americas.	13 cs., Cristobal, Brown Bros. & Co.; 5 cs., Cristobal, Mercantile Bank of Americas.
BARKS—medicinal, 23 bales, Nassau, Cohen Bros. Co.; quillaya, 8,128 bales, Valparaiso, H. W. Peabody & Co.	23 bales, Nassau, E. Maurer & Co.
BAY RUM—29 cs., St. Thomas, Brown & Roese; 1 box, Nassau, E. Maurer & Co.	969 bags, Axim, W. A. Leaman; 104 bags, Axim, T. B. Johnston; 254 bags, Axim, G. B. Oilwell & Co.; 299 bags, Axim, Colonial Bank; 324 bags, Axim, A. Roberts & Co.; 1,675 bgs, 325 bgs, Axim, Oerlich & Co.; 1,367 bags, Axim, Brit. Bk. of Amer.; 905 bags, Axim, Balfour, Williamson & Co.; 500 bags, Axim, Edwards Bros.; 50 bags, Axim, McLaren Bros.; 35 bags, Axim, K. Wilson; 1,000 bags, Cristobal, W. R. Grace

BALM—500 tons, London, H. F. Taintor	500 bags, Cristobal, Pablo, Calvet & Co.; 500 bags, Cristobal, Aron & Co.; 500 bags, Cristobal, F. E. Childs Co.; 500 bags, Cristobal, B. Van Siclen & Co.; 550 bags, Cristobal, Commercial Bank of South America; 600 bags, Cristobal, M. D. Becerra & Co.; 500 bags, Cristobal, L. Tous & Co.; 100 bags, Cristobal, H. Braun & Co.; 50 bags, Port de Paix, Yglesiass & Co.; 463 bags, Port de Paix, E. M. Raphael & Co.; 504 bags, South Pacific ports, Mercantile Bank of Americas; 500 bags, South Pacific ports, Guaranty Trust Co.; 500 bags, South Pacific ports, F. E. Childs & Co., Inc.; 17,900 bags, Guaranty Trust Co.; 1,000 bags, Bahia, Brown Bros. & Co.; 1,000 bags, Bahia, Baring Bros. & Co.; 521 bags, Colombo, Mann & Cook; 882 sacks, Cristobal, Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; 553 bags, Port de Paix, H. Mann & Co.; Vanilla, 44 cases, Seville, J. A. Medina & Co.; 42 cases, Vera Cruz, Dodge & Olcott Co.
CALMOL—10 cs., London, National Aniline & Chemical Co.	43 cs., London, American Trading Co.; 24 cs., London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 95 cs., London, McKesson & Robbins
CAMPHOR, REFINED—43 cs., London, American Trading Co.; 24 cs., London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 1 case, London, Eimer & Amend; 1 carboy, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 262 sacks, Saponified, Brown Bros. & Co.	43 cs., London, American Trading Co.; 24 cs., London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 1 case, London, Eimer & Amend; 1 carboy, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 262 sacks, Saponified, Brown Bros. & Co.
CHALK—500 tons, London, H. F. Taintor	500 tons, London, H. F. Taintor
CHINCHILLA—26 pkgs., Cristobal, W. R. Grace & Co.; Arabic—23 cs., London, G. Gulbinkian; Myrrh—5 bags, London, Brown Bros. & Co.; Aloes, 100 cs., C. F. Hernandez & Sons, Inc.; 9 kegs, London, P. E. Anderson & Co.; Asafetida—2 cs., London, McLaughlin & Co.; Bitter orange, 54 cs., London, J. L. Hopkins & Co.; Sandarac, 2 cases, London, J. L. Hopkins & Co.; 1 case, London, McKesson & Robbins; Refined, 265 cs., London, National City Bank.	26 pkgs., Cristobal, W. R. Grace & Co.; Arabic—23 cs., London, G. Gulbinkian; Myrrh—5 bags, London, Brown Bros. & Co.; Aloes, 100 cs., C. F. Hernandez & Sons, Inc.; 9 kegs, London, P. E. Anderson & Co.; Asafetida—2 cs., London, McLaughlin & Co.; Bitter orange, 54 cs., London, J. L. Hopkins & Co.; Sandarac, 2 cases, London, J. L. Hopkins & Co.; 1 case, London, McKesson & Robbins; Refined, 265 cs., London, National City Bank.
IODINE—94 kegs, South Pacific ports, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen	94 kegs, South Pacific ports, S. E. Nash & L. Watjen
IRON OXIDE—22 casks, Liverpool, J. W. Coulston & Co.; 21 casks, Liverpool, J. A. McNulty	22 casks, Liverpool, J. W. Coulston & Co.; 21 casks, Liverpool, J. A. McNulty
ISINGLASS—3 cs., Russian, London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 71 bales, London, Brown Bros. & Co.	3 cs., Russian, London, C. L. Huisking, Inc.; 71 bales, London, Brown Bros. & Co.
LICORICE, BLOCK—10 cs., London, Brown Bros. & Co.	10 cs., London, Brown Bros. & Co.
LIME CITRATE—37 casks, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.	37 casks, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.
LIME JUICE—40 casks, Dominica, C. Phersell & Co.; 18 casks, 1 hoghead, 1 bbl, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.; 5 casks, 45 sacks and 3 hogheads, Dominica, Midleton & Co.; 52 casks, 20 casks and 10 casks raw, St. Thomas, Brown Bros. & Co.	40 casks, Dominica, C. Phersell & Co.; 18 casks, 1 hoghead, 1 bbl, Dominica, Perry, Ryer & Co.; 5 casks, 45 sacks and 3 hogheads, Dominica, Midleton & Co.; 52 casks, 20 casks and 10 casks raw, St. Thomas, Brown Bros. & Co.
DIVI-DIVI—1,120,000 lbs., Rio Hacha, Mar-	1,120,000 lbs., Rio Hacha, Mar-

MEDICINAL DRUG PREPARATIONS—10
ca. medicine, Genoa, W. Simmons; 10 bds.
medical pastilles, Genoa, T. A. Headley;
2 ca. drugs, Havre, E. Utard; 100 bgs. drugs,
Havre, R. A. Munro & Co.; 10 cs. medicines,
Genoa, W. Simmons; 5 cs. medicines, Macoris,
N. Monticello; 8 cs. medicines, Macoris,
Wakem & McLaughlin; 39 cs. medicines,
Macoris, J. Personeni; 2 cs. medicines,
Macoris, Montecello Bros.; 4 cs. drugs,
London, E. Fougera & Co.

MERCURY—6 flasks, Vera Cruz, Hagemeyer
& Stack

MENTHOL CRYSTALS—10 cs., London, Baring
Bros. & Co.; 55 cs., London, C. L.
Huisking, Inc.; 6 cs., Liverpool, Baring
Bros. & Co.; 20 cs., London, Brown Bros.
& Co.

MYROBALANS—4,000 pkgs., Calcutta, H.
Hammond; 24,666 pkgs., Calcutta, A. Klip-
stein & Co.

NAPHTHALINE, PRESSED—105 bags, Lon-
don, Brown Bros. & Co.

OILS—Olive, 1,600 casks, Axim, United States
Products Co.; from Seville, 100 bbl., S.
Bories, 400 cases, Balfour, Williamson &
Co.; 500 cases, E. E. Marks & Co.; 80 bbls.,
National City Bk.; 25 bbls., H. Ickelheimer;
29 bbls., Fort Dearborn National Bank;
45 bbls., H. J. Heinz; 100 cases, L. Gandler-
off & Co.; from Barcelona, 100 bbls., East
River National Bank; 100 cases, J. B.
Moore & Co.; 1,000 cases, Libby, McNeil
& Libby; 100 bbls., Baring Bros. & Co.;
100 bbls., National Shawmut Bank; 32 bbls.,
First National Bank of Boston; 100 cases,
Brown Bros. & Co.; from Barbados, 50 bbls.,
Brown Bros. & Co.; Orange, 166 cases, A.
G. Gailler; Bergamot; 50% cases, Messina,
Geo. Lueders & Co.; Palm Kernel, 4,564
bbls., Axim, Lever Bros.; Palm, 45 cases,
Axim, J. Holt & Co.; Lemon, 150 cases,
Gibraltar, George Lueders & Co.; Lime, 2
cases, Dominica, F. Maynard & Co.; 6
cases, Dominica, Dodge & Olcott; Castor,
12 cases, Macoris, A. Russo & Co.; Almond,
8 cases, Macoris, A. Russo & Co.; Rose,
1 pkgs., Constantinople, National Aniline
& Chemical Co.; Peppermint, 25 cases,
London, McKesson & Robbins; Sandalwood,
22 cs., London, A. Chiris & Co.; 12 cs.,
London, Geo. Lueders & Co.; 24 cs., Lon-
don, C. L. Huisking & Co.

OPIUM—A quantity, Constantinople, G. Gul-
benkian; 20 pkgs., Constantinople, National
Aniline & Chemical Co.; 102 pkgs., Con-
stantinople, National City Bank.

PALM KERNELS—84 bags, Cristobal, H. E.
Fox

PERFUMERY—3 cs., London, United Fruit
Co.; 1 cs., Liverpool, United Fruit Co.; 86
cs., Havre, A. Bourgois & Co.; 1 cs., Havre,
John Wanamaker; 5 cs., Havre, Dodge &
Olcott Co.; 1 cs., Havre, Bernard Judea &
Co.; 251 cs., Havre, A. H. Smith & Co.;
19 cs., Havre, George Lueders & Co.; 15 cs.,
Havre, B. E. Levy; 7 cs., Havre, P. S.
Orsay; 10 cs., Havre, T. D. Downing & Co.;
12 cs., Havre, B. Altman & Co.; 4 cs.,
Havre, E. Fougera & Co.; 4 cs., Havre,
Stern Bros.; 25 cs., Havre, Park & Tilford;
9 cs., Havre, E. H. Burr; 10 cs., Havre,
F. M. Prindle & Co.; 21 cs., Havre, Chas.
Baez; 2 cs., Havre, D. C. Andrews & Co.;
1 cs., Macoris, Yanara Bros.

PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS—9 cs.,
Havre, G. J. Wallen

PHOSPHORUS SULPHIDE—2 cs., Puerto
Colombia, De Lima, Correa, & Cortissoz Co.

POTASH, RAW—125 bags, Sourabaya, Indus-
trial Handels-Vereinigung Gesellschaft

QUININE SULPHATE—32 cs., Rotterdam,
R. W. Greeff & Co.; 4 cs., Trinidad, Royal
Bank of Canada

ROOTS—Jalap, 2 bags, Vera Cruz, H. Mar-
quardt & Co.; 5 bags, Vera Cruz, A. E.
Paulson & Co., Inc.; Ipecac, 12 bales, Bar-
bados, Kidder, Peabody & Co.; 28 bags,
Cartagena, G. Amsinck & Co.; Sarsaparilla,
Vera Cruz, A. E. Paulson & Co., Inc.; 12
bales, Vera Cruz, H. Marquardt & Co.;
50 bales, Tampico, D. L. Bretzfelder &
Bro.; 3 pkgs., G. Amsinck & Co.; Sassa-
fras, 3 bales, Vera Cruz, H. Marquardt &
Co.; Licorice, 10 cs., London, L. Hubbard
& Andrew; Bryony, 26 bags, London, Brown
Bros. & Co.; Iris, 5 cs., Liverpool, J.
Scheepers & Co.

SAL AMMONIAC—5 casks, Lump, Bristol,
Brown Bros. & Co.; 33 casks, Bristol, C.
P. Field & Co.

SANDALWOOD—27 bales, London, R. Hil-
lier's Son & Co.

SEED—Castor, 126 bags, Port Au Prince,
Huttlinger & Struller; 416 bags, Gonaives,
H. Mann & Co.; 300 bags, Gonaives, Sus-
Trading Co.; 60 bags, Gonaives, A. Behrens
& Co.; 61 bags, Port De Paix, Yglesias &
Co.; 120 bags, Port De Paix, Yglesias &
Co.; 3,000 bags, Rio de Janeiro, W. R.
Grace & Co.; 3,004 bags, Rio de Janeiro,
Brown Bros. & Co.; 1,39 bags, Bahia, C.
H. Finlay & Co.; 200 bags, Bahia, Costa &
Ribeiro; 547 bags, Bahia, C. H. Finlay &
Co.; Cardamom, 100 cs., Colombo, Frame
& Co.; Quince, 3 bags, London, Brown
Bros. & Co.; Mustard, 500 bags, Copen-
hagen, Gushain, Barker & London
ports, W. R. Grace & Co.

SILVER SULPHIDE—9 cs., South Pacific
SOAP—5 cs., Havre, J. Corbett & Co.; 4 cs.,
Liverpool, F. L. Kraemer & Co.; 2 cs.,
London, G. C. Arrowsmith Co., Inc.; 2 cs.,
London, B. Bellows & Son; 4 cs., (toilet),
London, Brown Bros. & Co.; 3 casks, Lon-
don, Brown Bros. & Co.; 25 casks, (com-
mon), Liverpool, United Fruit Co.

SODA, CAUSTIC—20 drums, Liverpool, United
Fruit Co.

SODIUM SULPHIDE—141 drums, Liverpool,
Brown Bros. & Co.

SPICES—Cinnamon, 250 bales, Colombo, Frame
& Co.; 300 bales, Colombo, C. T. Wilson &
Co.; 551 bales, Colombo, C. T. Wilson & Co.;
400 bales, Oran, Baring Bros. & Co.; Nut-
megs, 227 bags, Padang, Brown Bros. &
Co.; 525 bags, Batavia, Frame & Co.; 455
bags, Batavia, Frame & Co.; 277 bags,
Batavia, Brown Bros. & Co.; 961 cases,
Batavia, Overseas Corporation; Pepper, 2
bags, Liverpool, United Fruit Co.; 50 bags,
London, J. W. Phyne & Co.; 1,000 bags,
Batavia, Guaranty Trust Co.; 119 bags,
Batavia, F. R. Henderson, Cassia, 367 pkgs.,
300 bales, Batavia, Winter Son & Co.; 172
pkgs., Batavia, Chartered Bank of India; 200
bales, Batavia, Chartered Bank of India;
320 pkgs., Batavia, Guaranty Trust Co.;
Ginger, 1 barrel, St. Lucia, S. Rosen

SPONGES—81 bales, Nassau, Lasker & Bern-
stein; 65 bales refuse, Nassau, Lasker &
Bernstein; 165 bales, Nassau, Lasker &
Bernstein; 14 bales, Nassau, J. Block; 224
bales, Nassau, A. A. Isaacs Co.; 15 bales
refuse, Nassau, A. A. Isaacs Co.; 7 bales
Nassau, National Sponge & Chamois Co.;

28 bales, Nassau, National Sponge & Cham-
ois Co.; 24 bales refuse, Nassau, National
Sponge & Chamois Co.; 1 bale, Nassau, J.
H. Rhodes & Co.

SULPHUR—1 bbl., Liverpool, United Fruit
Co.

TALC—200 bags, Genoa, L. A. Salomon &
Bro.

TARTAR—101 bags crude, Genoa, Tartar
Chemical Works

TOILET POWDER—2 cs., London, Baring
Bros. & Co., Ltd.; 1 cs., Liverpool, United
Fruit Co.

TOILET PREPARATIONS—1 cs., Liverpool,
Lamont, Corliss & Co.

VACCINE—2 cs., Puerto Colombia, De Lima
Correa & Cortissoz & Co.

WAX—260 bags carnauba, Rio de Janeiro,
American Trading Co.; 60 casks bees, Tam-
pico, Will & Baumer Co.; 2 pkgs. yellow,
Tampico, Yglesias & Co.

Exports

ACID, CARBOLIC—8,218 lbs., Brazil; 600 lbs.,
China; 7 lbs., Trinidad; 25 lbs., British
Guiana; 227 lbs., Colombia; 20 lbs., British
East Indies

ACID, NITRIC—106 lbs., Argentina; 7 lbs.,
Trinidad; 112 lbs., Costa Rica; 561 lbs.,
Mexico

ACID, SULPHURIC—320 lbs., British East
Africa; 62,385 lbs., Mexico; 1,970 lbs., Col-
ombia; 180 lbs., Costa Rica; 315 lbs., Argen-
tina; 1,040 lbs., Portuguese Africa; 1,769
lbs., Peru; 1,970 lbs., Colombia; 2,885 lbs.,
Jamaica; 1,609 lbs., Barbados; 27 lbs.,
Guatemala; 180 lbs., Costa Rica

ACIDS, MISCELLANEOUS—3,320 lbs., Cuba;
\$17,523, Mexico; \$228, Barbados; \$1,300, Swe-
den; \$5,440, Spain; \$19, Guatemala; \$28, San
Salvador; \$4,410, Colombia; \$81, Dutch
Guiana; \$988, Venezuela; \$648, Uruguay

ALCOHOL—10 gallons, Greece; 78 gallons,
Cuba; 50 gallons, Hayti; 150 gallons, British
West Indies; 528 gallons, Iceland

ANILINE OIL—5 lbs., Barbados

ANILINE DYES—\$316, French Africa; \$12-
247, Dutch East Indies; \$8,971, British South
Africa; \$9,040, Australia; \$1,800, Philippine
Islands; \$225, New Zealand

ALMONDS—140 lbs., Newfoundland; 22 lbs.,
Bermuda

ARABIC GUM—1,027 lbs., Chile; 20 lbs., Col-
ombia; 7 lbs., Dutch Guiana; 520 lbs.,
China; 600 lbs., Venezuela; 2,000 lbs., Peru

BALSAMS—7,648 lbs., Japan; 11 lbs., Colom-
bia; 11 lbs., Colombia; 400 lbs., Cuba; 4,200
lbs., Argentina

BOTANICAL PRODUCTS, MISCELLANE-
OUS—\$14, British West Indies; \$33, Ja-
maica; \$65, Newfoundland; \$30, Nicaragua;

\$1,525, Sweden; \$274, Spain; \$2,250, Italy;
\$3,035, Argentina; \$82, Bolivia; \$1,817, Chile;

\$231, Ecuador; \$284, Paraguay; \$126, Ur-
uguay; \$10, China; \$459, British India; \$557,
Dutch East Indies

CALCIUM CARBIDE—7,102 lbs., Brazil; 100
lbs., Dutch Guiana

CAMPHOR CRUDE—17 lbs., Colombia

CAPSICUM—50 lbs., Dutch West Indies

CASSIA—2,290 lbs., San Domingo; Jamaica,
2,030 lbs., Uruguay; 1,530 lbs., Venezuela

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—\$27, Vene-
zuela; \$3,762, Denmark; \$3,046, Portugal.

ERA FORMULARY

NEW AND REVISED EDITION—8000 FORMULAS

Compiled and Edited by

WM. C. ALPERS, Sc.D. E. J. KENNEDY, Ph.C.

Beyond all question the best formula book yet
published for Druggists and Manufacturers.

PRICE, \$5.00 A COPY, POSTPAID

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers
No. 3 Park Place New York

THEOBROMINE

Pure Alkaloid

Theobromine

Sodio-Salicylate

(Chemically the same as Diuretine)

Caffeine

Manufactured by

Societeit voor Chemische Industrie Katwijk
Katwijk-an-Zee, Holland

Frank L. May & Co., Incorporated

New York, N. Y.

Sole Agents for U. S. and Canada

**Naphthaléne Balls
Naphthalene Crystals
U.S.P. Phenol**

The Chatfield Manufacturing Co.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

DANA & COMPANY, Inc.
111 Broadway New York, N. Y.
EASTERN SELLING AGENTS

A Contract is a Contract

BUSH, BEACH & GENT
INCORPORATED

80 MAIDEN LANE
New York
HOLBROOK BUILDING
San Francisco

**CAUSTIC SODA
AND SODA ASH**

Spot and Forward

**Carbonate of Potash, USP
Bicarbonate of Potash, USP**

Sulphate of Potash

Chlorate of Potash

Potassium Chloride 99%

S. SUZUKI & CO., Ltd.

15-21 Park Row, New York

Telephone Barclay 5214

Marden, Orth & Hastings Corp.

Established 1837

HEAVY CHEMICALS

INTERMEDIATES

ANILINE DYES

OILS, GREASES

136 Liberty St., New York

Phone: Rector 7253

Boston Chicago Cleveland Seattle San Francisco

Chemical Works Madoery, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1902

BASLE, SWITZERLAND

Diethylbarbituric Acid	Silver Colloidale
Diacetyl tannin	Silver Nucleinate
Methylenditannin	Silver Proteinate
Oleoresin Aspidium	Sulfothiol

Valerates

WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS

New York Office

165 Broadway

R. W. GREEFF & CO.
Incorporated

80 Maiden Lane New York City

**MANUFACTURERS AGENTS
EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS**

**Technical & Pharmaceutical Chemicals
Aniline Dyes & Intermediates**

Agents for R. W. GREEFF & CO.

LONDON & MANCHESTER :: ENGLAND

ALPHA NAPHTHYLAMIN

99%

ORTHO NITRO TOLUOL

98%

LIQUID GUAIACOL
U.S.P.

CREOSOTE CARBONATE
U.S.P.

ORTHO TOLUIDINE

98%

CRYSTAL GUAIACOL
C.P.

NEWPORT CHEMICAL WORKS, Inc.

120 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

WE desire to represent foreign chemical and drug manufacturers as their American Selling Agents. Exclusive arrangements will be made with established firms of standing.

FRANK L. MAY & CO., Inc.

99 John Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Cable Address, Nicotine, N. Y.

D

D.

UBSC

VOL.

O

W.

H

122

Dye

Co

C

C

Ba

IN

LI
E